THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Debate in the French Legislature—The Financial and Political Aspect—"Inconvenient" to Produce the Diplomatic Documents Just Now.

The French Legislative body met June 22, M. Schneider in the chair. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the supplementary credits of 1866. The debate turned altogether on matters connected with Mexico.

M. Berryer demanded explanations on three points:—First, the accounts relative to the negotiation of the part of the Mexican bonds attributed to the French treasury under the title of reimbursement; next, concerning the indemnities allowed to French subjects residing in Mexico; and lastly, touching the diplomatic documents.

M. Bouher, Minister of State, replied that the indemnity existed, and that its distribution was being effected without privilege or favor by an arbitral commission. As to the diplomatic documents, the Government would have no objection whatever to communicate them when the fitting moment arrived; at present to do so would be attended with decided inconvenience.

M. Berryer then reproached the Government with having consented to a loss of 28,000,000 in freeing from their engagements the bankers who had undertaken to place out the Mexican loan; bonds had been given them at 300f., which they had issued at 340f., or with 20,000,000 of profit; why then give them a quittance when the operation turned out so badly?

The Minister declared that the circumstances had been such as to involve the annulation of the contract from the necessity of the case.

M. Picard said that there were some documents connected with the Mexican question which were of great importance, and he must request their production. The treaty entered into with the concessionaries of Mexican bonds had been promised to the Chamber, and he hoped that the communications which had passed between the French Government and its agents in Mexico would also be given. There were likewise other documents of capital importance which he had to ask for; those, for instance, containing the complaints and demands of French creditors of Mexico, whose grievances, it had been said, had rendered the expedition a matter of necessity. He desired, too, to know whether the Jecker bonds had been paid; whether a sum of a million of piastres yearly had not been allowed for the reimbursement of that debt; and whether the agents of the French Government in Mexico had not intervened in the regulation of that affair.

M. Rouher—I am ready to communicate to the Chamber the text of the convention between the concessionaries of Mexican bonds and the Minister of Finance, and also the correspondence between M. Pinard, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and that Minister, under date of September 28, 1865, before the convention was signed. The following is the text of the convention:—

PARIS, September 28.—Between his Excellency M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance, on the one part; And M. Pinard, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, acting as well in his own personal name as mandatory of French and foreign banking houses, the powers of which he undertakes to justify on the other part;

It has been stated as follows:—

In consequence of a decision of the Commission on the Finances of Mexico, under date of the 26th September, 1865, the stock of the external Mexican Debt, six per cent., issued in 1864, shall be, at the will of the holders converted into bonds of 500f., composing a second series, enjoying the same advantages as the Mexican bonds for the Mexican loan of 1865.

The public treasury, finding in its hands, in virtue of the stipulations of the convention of Miramar, a sum of £261,925 sterling (6,600,000 francs) of Mexican Rente, three per cents. viz.:—

£214,566 sterling (5,400,667f. 20c.), good to be held as indemnity of war.

£4781 sterling (1,199,990f. 80c.) on account of the indemnities due to French subjects

These titles are, then, to be converted into 174,603½ bonds, subject to conditions of exchange stipulated by the decision of the 26th of September, 1865, viz.:—

£2,857½ bonds for the public treasury, and 31,746 for the indemnities.

M. Pinard, as aforesaid, having proposed to become the acquirer of the said bonds, the undersigned have agreed as follows:—

ONLY ARTICLE.—M. Pinard purchases from the public treasury the £261,905 sterling of Mexican rente, six per cent., 1864, conferring a right to 174,603½ bonds of 500f., of a second series, enjoying the rights and advantages stipulated in the decision of the Commission on the Finances of Mexico of the 26th of September, 1865.

That acquisition is made at the net and fixed price of 300f. each bond, interest to date from the 1st of October, 1865.

The sum of 52,380,000f. will be productive of interest calculated at the rate of three per cent. per annum, from the 7th November, 1865, and will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments—the first falling due on the 7th November, 1865, and the last on the 7th October, 1866.

M. Pinard may anticipate the payments of one or several terms; and he will have a right, in that case, to a bonus of discount calculated at three per cent. per annum. The bonds shall be given to the contractor, already stamped. The chances resulting from the half-yearly drawings for reimbursement of the bonds, with premiums, as also the coupons of interest to fall due until the last payment, on the 174,603-1-3 bonds above mentioned, will belong of right to the contractor.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the 28th September, 1865.

ACHILLE FOULD.
PINARD.

The following letters preceded the Convention. The first is from M. Pinard:—

PARIS, September 28.—Monsieur le Ministre:—At the moment of signing the contract by which I take, at my risk and peril, the 174,603 Mexican bonds of the public treasury, representing a sum of 52,381,000fr., permit me to stipulate a reserve of which your Excellency will appreciate the opportuneness and the equity. In case of forced circumstances—that is to say, if the Mexican Government were to be overthrown by a war or a revolution—the contract would be rescinded of full right without indemnity, for the part remaining to be executed. In case I should encounter difficulties in placing out during the twelve months the sixty-nine millions of francs of Mexican securities which I am about to obtain, your Excellency has consented to extend the periods of payment for six months; adding, be it well understood, to such period the interest at three per cent. per annum. If your Excellency be good enough to approve of the reserves which I have just indicated, I beg of you to notify your assent to me. I have the honor, etc.,

PINARD.

The Minister of Finance, in reply to the foregoing letter, intimated his entire acquiescence in the reservations named in it. His reply was thus worded:—

PARIS, September 28.—Sir:—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and to inform you that I give my complete adhesion to the eventual conditions contained in it. In consequence, the contract, according to the cases which you specify, can be cancelled or extended. Accept,

ACHILLE FOULD.

These three documents answer, I think, the first question of M. Picard. That gentleman has put two others—one concerning the indemnities due to Frenchmen, and the other to the Jecker affair. I reply that the documents containing the claims of Frenchmen are at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I do not imagine that the Legislative body requires them to be deposited in its archives, or to have them printed. (No, no.) The total amount of the claims is one hundred and fifty millions. The Mexican Commission had admitted forty six millions. The whole of the operations are at this moment under the consideration of the Superior Commission sitting at Paris. Such is the state of the question. The Chamber will admit that it is impossible to enter into the details of three or four hundred reclamations. (Marks of adhesion.) On the third point alluded to by M. Picard, I feel bound to make a remark. A deputy speaks, declares he does not wish to discuss, and yet in the teeth of that affirmation he selects his day and hour, and holds a language which may have a very regretable effect. The phrase the Jecker debt, which has given rise to so many calumnies, is brought before the Chamber. I cannot help protesting against what there is painful in that recollection. The French Government was an absolute stranger to the Jecker affair; it only interfered in order to protest against all privileged payment, and it did so so effectually that the contract was stopped in its execution. As to the original facts, I am ready to reply instantly if the Chamber wishes it. (No, no.) I therefore ask M. Picard not to discuss it incidentally, since he announced that he did not intend to argue the question at present. (Hear.)

M. Glais Bizoin—The honorable Minister of State should not show too much susceptibility when the recollection of the Jecker bonds is evoked. One fact is incontestable, and that is, that the convention of Soledad was broken on precisely the occasion of that debt. (Exclamations.)

M. Rouher—Yes, the Jecker claim was mentioned at the time of the discussion of the convention of Soledad; that debt became, in fact, a cause of considerable difficulties for Frenchmen. The Jecker bonds were emitted with the condition that they should be accepted by the Mexican Government in payment of the customs duties in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico. A great number of French merchants were holders of them. At that moment President Juarez, succeeding Miramon, decided that they should be no longer received by the custom-house; and that declaration caused great losses to the possessors. Besides, the firm of Jecker, which was an important one, was depositary of the funds of a society of mutual assistance established among Frenchmen residing in Mexico. By the suspension of payment that deposit was compromised. Under these conditions it was that in July, 1861, M. Dubois de Saligny earnestly protested against what had been done, and in consequence of these facts an examination of the complaints of the Frenchmen was instituted in 1862, and a demand made that the Jecker bonds should be again received in payment of the customs duties. Such is the way in which there was a question of those bonds in the Convention of Soledad. (Hear.)

M. Haentjens—I should wish to know if the Government intends to let the session close without making known its intentions relative to the holders of Mexican bonds? (Various movements.)

M. Rouher—I beg the Legislative body and M. Haentjens to permit me to leave that question unanswered, so as not to give rise to diverse interpretations out of doors. (Hear, hear.)

After some further observations on the expenses incurred by the Mexican expedition, the bill on the supplementary credits was adopted by 228 votes to 13.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Progress of the Dano-Prussian Negotiations—France in Complete Sympathy with the Danes.

The *Dagblad* of Copenhagen, in its French review, says that the guarantees demanded by Prussia for the German inhabitants of North Schleswig form only a subordinate part of the question. The negotiations in reality turn upon the recovery of Alsen and Duppel. The writer points out that the Danish Government could not possibly withdraw behind the national lines so plainly marked by the elections to the North German Parliament.

The Schleswig Danes, says the *Daablad*, would prefer the common lot of slavery until the great day of liberation should dawn.

The Paris *Patrie* says that, although the Schleswig question may have become wearisome to the public, yet the Danes will command the entire sympathy of the French people.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Garibaldi on the Situation and Priesthood.

General Garibaldi, on receipt from the Students' Committee of Bologna of his appointment as honorary member, returned the following reply:—

Rome, the slave of tyranny, as you say, and polluted by the embraces of the priest, knows well that I shall not fail in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janiculus, in that city, I desire above all to return there and to share in the deliverance of that sanctuary of Italian glories. And you, generous youths, you will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing, since the question to be dealt with is one of liberty or of slavery for the whole of Italy.

FRANCE.

The Monetary Conference in Paris.

The *Moniteur* of June 25 contains the following:—

PARIS, June 21.—Sire:—Your Majesty has deigned to acquaint me with the deep interest you feel in the question of monetary uniformity, the object of the labors of an international commission which upon the initiative of the Emperor's Government is now assembled at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in which all the European States, as well as the United States of America, are represented. The Conference has already discussed some of the elements of this important question, and its deliberations are directed by M. de Parieu, Vice-President of the Council of State, with the authority due to his previous labors and a profound knowledge of the subject. But I have thought that the Emperor could not give a more precious testimony of his solicitude for a work so intimately associated with the economical reforms accomplished under his reign, than by entrusting the Presidency of the Monetary Conference to his Highness Prince Napoleon. Should your Majesty deign to approve the choice that I take the liberty of submitting to you, it would be regarded as an honor by the members of the Commission, who know that the sympathetic support and the enlightened co-operation of his Imperial Highness are always given to every great measure intended to favor the development of international relations. I am, Sire, with respect, your very humble, very obedient servant and subject.

MOUSTIER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Beneath this are the words:—"Approved.—Napoleon."

Sale of Paganini's Shoe-Violin.

The Paris *Figaro* announces the sale of one of the most curious violins the musical world ever possessed. *Il fanatici per la musica* will find at No. 9 Rue Vivienne a violin of Paganini's which on first sight merely presents the appearance of a misshapen wooden shoe. The story thereof is curious. During the winter of 1838 Paganini was living in a *maison de sante* called Les Neothermes, Rue de la Victoire, 48. A large box was brought to him by the Normandy diligence, on opening which he found inclosed two inner boxes, and carefully wrapped in several folds of tissue paper a wooden shoe, and a letter stating that the writer, having heard much of his genius, begged as a proof thereof he would perform in public on an instrument made out of this sabot. Paganini felt this to be an impertinent satire, and mentioned the story with some annoyance to his friend the Chevalier de Baride. The latter took the sabot to a violin maker, who, with wondrous ingenuity, converted it into a musical instrument. The Chevalier insisted on Paganini trying the sabot. He not only did so, but performed on it some of his most exquisite fantasias; which fact, in the handwriting of the great musician, is recorded on a slip of paper now to be seen posted on the sabot-violin for sale in the Rue Vivienne.

OBITUARY.

Francis Ponsard.

The cable informs us of the death of the celebrated dramatic writer, Francis Ponsard. The deceased was born at Vienna, on the 1st of June, 1814. At the wish of his father, he studied law, but at the same time indulged his predilection for poetry. His first poetical work was a translation of Byron's "Manfred," which, unable to find a publisher, he published at his own expense. Soon Mr. Ponsard, under the influence of the classic taste which the success of Mademoiselle Rachel had inaugurated upon the French theatre, wrote his celebrated tragedy, *Lucrece*. It was a considerable time before he succeeded in securing its performance; but when the piece was finally given it was a complete success. Received at the theatre with immense applause, it was soon after crowned by the French Academy. *Lucrece* was followed by a number of other works, *Charlotte Corday, Horace and Lydie, Homer, Ulysse*, which gained for the author the reputation of being one of the ablest living dramatic writers of France. In 1855 he was made a member of the French Academy. His latest works were greatly admired by scholars, but received with less favor at the theatre.

MEXICO.

Interesting Advices by Mail.

Maximilian's Appeal to Juarez for the Assistance of Counsel—An Appeal for a Personal Interview.

From La Sombra de Zaragosa of San Luis Potosi, June 19.

TELEGRAM FROM MAXIMILIAN TO JUAREZ, RECEIVED AT SAN LUIS POTOSI, MAY 27.

MR. PRESIDENT:—With permission and authority of General Escobedo, I have sent a telegram to Mexico requesting the attendance of Baron de Magnus, with two lawyers, in order that they may undertake my defense. General Diaz has replied by telegram of yesterday that he cannot permit my request to enter Mexico without an order from the supreme government. I desire, Mr. President, that you will be pleased to forward such an order, so that the persons whom I desire, and who are indispensable for my defense, may sooner come, and with them the representatives of Austria and Belgium, or in default of them, those of England and Italy, for it is necessary that I arrange with them family and international affairs, which should have been arranged two months since.

MAXIMILIAN.

SECOND TELEGRAM.

Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, received at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes P. M., the 27th of May:—

Mr. President:—I desire to speak with you personally upon grave affairs and very important to the country. I do not doubt that you will grant me an interview. I am ready to start for San Luis Potosi, notwithstanding any difficulties.

MAXIMILIAN.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 27.—General Mariano Escobedo:—The President has been informed of the request of Maximilian, in which he desires that General Diaz will permit the exit from the City of Mexico, now occupied by the enemy and in a state of siege by the said General Diaz, of the Baron de Magnus, with two lawyers, in order that they may undertake his defense; also those who have been near to the said Maximilian, the Ministers of Austria and Belgium, or in default of them, the Ministers of Italy and England, in order to arrange with them family affairs. Respecting the said request, it has pleased the President to order, in case the persons solicited by Maximilian can arrive at Queretaro in time to satisfy his desire, without interruption of the proceedings of the court, and without transgressing the bounds which the law has prescribed for its conclusion, that no obstacle shall be placed in the way, and to that effect you will transmit this indulgence to General Porfirio Diaz. In case the above persons cannot arrive in time, the case will take its course, and the prisoner must choose others to defend him. In regard to the petition of Maximilian relative to the interview which he desires to have with the President, as it cannot be realized, considering the distance which separates them and the ends of justice, you will notify him that everything fitting will be done in the case. In regard to the consultation as to whether the term of twenty-four hours is for the defense of each one of the prisoners or for all in common, the President has decided that the said term of twenty-four hours shall be for the defense of each one of those accused.

This I communicate to you for the necessary ends, and in reply to the request of Maximilian received at 5 o'clock this evening.

An Appeal by Maximilian for More Time.

From La Sombra de Zaragoza, June 19.

QUERETARO, May 25.—Sir:—Not being well enough acquainted with the Spanish idiom in the legal sense, I desire that in case my counsel arrive a little late, that you allow me the time necessary for my defense, and to arrange my private affairs.

MAXIMILIAN.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 28, 1867.—The President has to-day received a letter of Maximilian, dated the 25th of this month, specifying that not being well enough acquainted with the Spanish language in the legal sense, he asks that in case of the counsel which he has called not arriving in time, that he be allowed the necessary time for his defense and for the arrangement of his private affairs. The President, on sight of the said letter, has declared that if the counsel called by Maximilian do not arrive within the time which the law allows for the defense, or arrive at the close or near the close of that time, you may concede in either of the three cases, that from then shall commence the term which the law allows for the defence, giving the benefit also of this postponement to the other two prisoners. You will please make known this decision to Maximilian as a reply to his letter.

MEJIA.

Victor Hugo's Address to Juarez.

The Guernsey *Star* publishes the appeal which Victor Hugo addressed in vain to the President of the Mexican Republic on behalf of the Emperor Maximilian. M. Hugo says:—

"Europe, in 1863, fell upon America. Two monarchies attacked your democracy; one with a prince, the other with an army—the army bringing in the Prince. The world then beheld this spectacle—an army, the most warlike of Europe, having as its base a fleet as powerful on the sea as the army itself on land, having for its sustenance the whole revenue of France, and well commanded, victorious in Africa, in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, bravely fanatic of its flag, having a profusion of horses, artillery, provisions, munitions, formidable. On the other hand, Juarez. On one side two empires, on the other a man—a man, with a handful of other men. A man hunted from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from forest to forest, aimed at by the intamous volleys of councils of war, tracked, hiding in dens of the earth like a wild beast, wandering in the wilderness, with a price fixed upon his head, having for generals a few men of desperate fortunes, and for soldiers a few tattered wretches. Without money, without bread, without powder, without cannon, with the bush only for a stronghold. Here usurpation styled legitimacy—there right styled brigandage, usurpation with helmet on his head, saluted by bishops, and with imperial sword in hand, pushing before it, and drawing after it all the legions of power; Right stood alone and unarmed. You—the embodiment of Right—you accepted the combat. The battle of One against All lasted three years. Wanting men, you made use of things. The terrible climate aided you; you had your sun for your ally. You had defenders in the impassable lakes, and torrents swarming with alligators, the marshes teeming with fevers, the deadly vegetation, the *comsto prieto* of torrid lands, the salt deserts, the vast unwatered arid sands, where horses die of thirst, and the wide and frowning plateau of Anahuac, which is impregnable from its nudity. Like Castile, the plains contain gulfs ever trembling with the shocks of volcanoes from the Colima to Novada de Toluca; you called to your help the natural barriers, the lofty walls of basalt, the colossal rocks of porphyry.

"You have fought a war of giants, hurling mountains at your foes. And there came a day after five years of smoke, of dust, of blindness, when the cloud was dispersed, and there were seen two empires prostrate on the earth. No more monarchy, no more armies—nothing but the enormity of the usurpation in ruins—a man—Juarez, standing erect, and by the side of that man—Liberty.

"Let the world behold this prodigious thing; the Republic holds in its power its assassin—an Emperor. When about to crush him, it perceives that he is a man, it lets him go, and says to him:—'You are of the people, like the others—depart.' This, Juarez, will be your second victory. The first, that over usurpation, was glorious; the second, to spare the usurper, will be sublime. Yes, show to those kings whose prisons are crowded, whose scaffolds are incrusted with blood—to those kings of gibbets, of exiles, of Presidios, of Siberias—to those who have a Poland, to those who have an Ireland, to those who have Havana, to those who have Crete—to those Princes who are obeyed by judges—to those judges who are obeyed by executioners—to those executioners who are obeyed by death—to those Emperors who so lightly cause men to be beheaded—show them how an Emperor's head is spared! High over all the monarchical codes from whence fall drops of blood, spread out the law of light, and in the centre of the holiest page of the Supreme Book let there be seen the finger of the Republic fixed on the commandment of God—'Thou shalt not kill.' These four words contain your duty. You will do that duty. The usurper shall be saved, but the liberator, alas! could not be saved. Eight years ago, on the 2d of December, 1859, exercising a common right, I raised my voice, in the name of democracy, and I asked from the United States the life of John Brown. I could not obtain it. To-day I ask of Mexico the life of Maximilian; shall I obtain it? Yes, perhaps at this very moment it is already granted. Maximilian will owe his life to Juarez. But it may be said, what is the punishment? This is the punishment—Maximilian, live 'by the mercy of the Republic.'"

THE NEW DOMINION.

Election of Ministers to Parliament—Flourishing Condition of Cotton Manufactures.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 8.—The Ministers have all gone to their constituencies to look after their elections, and the writs are about to be issued. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the reform ticket will be largely returned. In the latter province Mr. Howe declared lately that if it were not for the presence of regular troops in the citadel of Halifax, he, together with his sons, would head an armed party and proceed to the border to offer resistance to the confederate authorities. In the east of Ontario and west of Quebec the conservative ticket will be returned generally.

The St. John *Morning Journal* states that large orders from a Montreal house have been received at the New Brunswick cotton mills, and that they cannot be filled up at present, owing to the demands for local consumption.

The Salaries of the Members of the New Government.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Federal Government will cost the country in salaries $115,000 per annum, including the salary of the Governor-General. If Ministers are to receive $8000 per annum, instead of $6000, the cost will be increased $39,000. The number of members composing the Government—namely, thirteen—is deemed unlucky, and is profanely called the "devil's dozen." It was suggested by the friends of the Government to make the number twelve, but Cartier, with that regard for economy which distinguishes him when handling the public money, said it could as easily be made a lucky or even number by adding, not deducting a number.

Fatal Casualties at Montreal—Maximilian's Execution Reprehended—The Cabinet for Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Three fatal accidents happened here on Saturday. A child was crushed to death by a cart tilting over on its body; a man in a sugar refinery was caught by the machinery, tearing him open, completely disemboweling him, and killing him instantly, and another was walking along Papineau square, when the earth opened and slid towards the river, mangling him horribly. Some rouge papers and many ultra-rouges rejoice over the execution of Maximilian, which is generally reprehended, and Secretary Seward denounced. Hon. Joseph Cauchon has been sent to form a Cabinet, for Quebec. It is reported, on good authority that Messrs. Chauveau, Irvine, and Dunkin will be in it. Denis will probably be the other man.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—After an adjournment from Wednesday last, the Court met this morning, and resumed business.

The Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson. In this case the defendant was charged with the forgery of a deed, conveying to himself from James Harper.

Mr. James Harper testified that he owned certain property at Germantown avenue and Linden street, upon which the defendant's father formerly lived, and afterwards the defendant himself. The property belonged to him absolutely, and he knew nothing of the offense charged in this indictment until August or September, 1865, and he did not sign a deed of this property to the defendant, Charles S. Johnson.

Mr. Siddall, a conveyancer, testified that about August or September, 1865, the defendant came to him and asked him to draw a deed conveying the property from Mr. Harper to himself.

The deed was drawn, the defendant took it away, and soon brought it back, to all appearances executed by Mr. Harper, his signature being there. Some time after that the defendant mortgaged the property for $5000 to Richard Norris, and then the deed was put upon record.

Alderman Williams testified to the acknowledgment of the deed, but was not sure as to the parties who brought it to him.

Dr. Thomas S. Harper, the son of James Harper, was next called, and his testimony regarded the following facts:—On the 8th of November, 1865, he was sitting with his father when the defendant came in. Mr. James Harper then told him that he or some one else had forged a deed for this property, and this was rather a serious affair. The defendant said there must be some mistake, for he neither owned a foot of the property nor professed to own it. Dr. Harper, the witness, then told him that he had recently examined the records, and had found recorded such a deed as his father had spoken of. The defendant and Dr. Harper then started to see the Doctor's counsel. On the way the defendant told the witness that he had some speculations under way, and had put a mortgage on the property in order to finish some houses that were then being built; but that it had been his intention to complete the buildings, realize the money on them, pay off the incumbrances, make back the property to Mr. Harper, and then make such explanations as would satisfy him. When they arrived at some lawyer's office the defendant said that in 1865 a man giving his name as L. K. Harper, and claiming to be a son of the prosecutor, called upon him and offered to sell him this property by the authority of his father, James Harper. He agreed to purchase at $17 500. He then called to see Mr. James Harper in reference to the matter, and was told that Mr. Harper was absent from home. He then had another interview with L. K. Harper, and bought the property, paying $7500 cash and giving two notes of $2000 each for the balance of the purchase money. He said the deeds were then made to him, and he held them about two weeks; then L. K. Harper told him he wished to correct some informality in them, and took them off. He, the defendant, had never seen them since.

The witness then said that Mr. Harper never had a son named L. K. Harper; and also when the defendant said Mr. Harper was absent from his home, he was not, and when the defendant made these statements in the lawyer's office he was very much excited, saying that he meant nothing dishonest, wanted to have no trouble about it, and was perfectly willing to reconvey the property to Mr. Harper. On trial.

DIVORCED.

Professor Rufus Adams, the celebrated elocutionist, has just obtained a divorce from his wife, Catharine M. Adams, in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton is dull; middling uplands, 26¼c. Flour is 15@20c. higher; 8300 bbls. sold; State, $6 70@10 90; Ohio, $10 90@12 60; Western, $6 70@10; choice, $10 40@11; Southern, $9 90@18 50. Wheat quiet but firmer. Corn 1c. higher; sales of 45,000 bush. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Oats active and ½@¾c. higher; 8000 bush. sold. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $22 50. Lard quiet at 11¾@12¼c. Whisky steady

—He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power, is guilty of it.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

The Ship Meteor, from New York, Burned at Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 9—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie Railroad, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—Noon.—Cotton very dull; the sales to-day will not exceed 7000 bales; middling uplands, 10⅝d; middling Orleans, 11d.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce are unchanged.

LONDON, July 9.—The markets are unaltered.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Petroleum closed last evening at 43 francs.

Five Steamers Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9—Noon.—The following steamships have arrived:—City of Cork, Hammonia, Peretre, City of Boston, and Austrian.

Loss of the Ship Meteor.

The ship Meteor, from New York for London, has been burned at sea. The mates, carpenter, and four of the crew were lost.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 9—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 94⅜; United States Five-twenties have advanced ⅛, and are now 73⅝; Illinois Central and Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged.

Corn is declining. Peas have declined 9d. Wheat, Oats, and Barley are unchanged.

Beef has advanced 1s., and Bacon 6d. Lard has declined 3d., and Cheese 6d. Pork is unchanged.

Spirits of Petroleum has declined 1d. Common Rosin has advanced to 7s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, July 9.—The markets here are unchanged.

The steamship Celia has arrived from New York.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Meeting of Union Leagues Last Night—A Deputation to Washington, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH]

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The Republican Union Leagues, of East Baltimore, held a large meeting at the Broadway Institute last night, without distinction of color. The Sumner-Wilson bill was strongly advocated, and the Francis-Thomas enrolling act. A committee of one hundred was appointed to visit Washington to-morrow, and urge Congress to secure manhood suffrage to Maryland, and provide against the militia organization now perfecting in the State under the control of the Rebels.

Joseph Little, of Martinsburg, Va., was sentenced yesterday, by Judge Giles, to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit postal currency.

Female Pickpockets at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 8.—Two female pickpockets were arrested yesterday by Detective Case in Dr. Woodbridge's Presbyterian church, during morning service, after they had secured two porte-monnaies. These accomplished young ladies arrived here on Saturday last, and registered at the Clarendon Hotel as Mrs. Elrich and Mrs. Stewart, of New Orleans. The same morning they relieved a lady, while shopping, of her entire pocket and contents, including thirty dollars in greenbacks. The matter was given to Officer J. Case, an expert detective, who on Sunday morning arrested them in church, and recovered the money. They were examined to day and held to answer. One is rather autumnal, the other young and interesting, and both the pictures of injured innocence. The Clarendon is certainly an unpleasant place for pickpockets, Detective Case being quartered there.

Affairs in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—General Sickles has postponed the period of registration until definite action is taken by Congress on the subject, declaring who are and who are not entitled to register. In the United States Court to-day eloquent eulogiums on Judge Wayne were delivered by Judge Bryan and ex-Judge Magrath, after which the Court adjourned.

Capture of an Alleged Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—Kerns, who murdered Finley on the 4th inst., was captured on Saturday, about thirty miles from here, while on a train, returning towards New Albany. He unsuccessfully attempted to shoot one of his captors.

—He who serves none but himself is a slave to a fool.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. 109¾ for 6s of 1881; and 107@107¼ for June and August 7-30s; City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼@100, and old do. at 95¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 52¾, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 57¼, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, a slight decline. 31½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Ridge Avenue sold at 7 and Hestonville at 12¼. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Girard sold at 157½, 106¾ was bid for Seventh National; 140½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 51 for Mechanics'; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 52½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 31, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 46¾, a decline of ¼. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 118¾ for Morris Canal preferred; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138¾; 1 P. M., 138¾.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The failure of a large dry goods house in this city—that of George A. Wickes & Co.—has thrown dry goods paper into some discredit for the time being, and the rumor that two other prominent firms in the same business are privately settling with their creditors adds to the distrust thus occasioned. The liabilities of the firm referred to in the United States are said to aggregate two millions and a half, and it is expected that it will pay a dividend of forty or fifty cents on the dollar. The failure is attributed to losses by depreciation of stock during the past year. Low water marks has been reached, however, both here and in England, and prosperous times are in store for the commercial community in both countries. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the improvement in the tone of general business referred to on previous occasions continues to make steady progress, although considerable caution is naturally observed after the prolonged depression we have passed through. The present is a dull time of year in most departments of trade, and the change of feeling is therefore more important as an indication of the future than as a sign of what is being actually done. In the dry goods trade the orders are still for small parcels to keep up assortments; but prices are well maintained, and there are already visible the promontory symptoms of an active fall trade. Manufacturers are watching the market closely, and adapting the supply to the demand for each particular grade of domestic goods. In woollens there is very little doing, but the tendency of prices is upwards. The demand for imported fabrics is light, and the imports are on a moderate scale only.

"The course of the railway share market has been downward to-day, its reactionary tendency having been assisted by a reduction of the fares on the Erie Railway, and the prospect of other lines following suit in self-defense. The Pennsylvania Central has not yet taken any action towards a reduction of rates to meet the case, and if it does not the Western roads will probably remain firm in maintaining the present tariff. An impression exists that the action of the Erie Company, the lowering of the fares by the Hudson river steamers, and the proposed railway war are so many cogs in the wheel of a bear speculation on the Stock Exchange, promoted by Directors of the Erie and other companies, and if this should prove true, it will only be in accordance with their antecedents. With such a rotten system of management as marks nearly all the railways of the country whose stocks are the footballs of speculation in Wall street, it is not surprising that investors should regard them in the light of property of very uncertain value and too dangerous to be touched.

"The supply of money continues extremely abundant, and the majority of loans on stock collaterals to houses in good credit are made at five per cent., the extreme rates being four and six, but the former is confined to transactions with the leading dealers in Government securities. The amount of commercial paper offering for discount is very small, and hence the banks have to rely almost entirely upon loans on securities for the employment of their capital; and as the demand from the Stock Exchange is insufficient to fully absorb the idle funds floating in Wall street, considerable sums are being turned into Government bonds, under the effect of which the latter will be likely to go on advancing for some months to come. They offer at present prices greater inducements to investors than any other securities, and have the merit of being unexposed to violent fluctuations. First-class commercial paper is quoted at 6@7 per cent., and the second grade at 7¼@9."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '65, Jy.cp.	108	100 sh Hest'yle	12⅛
$500 do. '64, cp.	109	100 do.	b60. 12⅝
$5000 do. '65, Jy.rg.	107⅜	10 sh Leh N stk	46¾
$500 Pa 6s, 1 ser. ac.	101⅜	71 sh Leh V R. d bill.	57⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	94⅝	50 do.	57⅝
$100 City 6s, New	99⅝	25 sh Girard Bk	c. 57⅝
$200 do. New	99⅝	200 sh Read R	52⅝
$500 do. New	100	300 do.	ls.s5. 52⅝
$1000 do. Old Gas	98⅜	200 do.	b60. 52⅝
$1000 do. Old	98⅜	200 do.	b5. 52⅝
$2000 do. Old	98⅜	100 do.	s5. 52⅝
$500 do. Old	98⅜	200 do.	52⅝
$200 do. Old	98⅜	100 do.	52⅝
$2000 Elmira 7s	62½	2 do.	52¾
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	81	100 sh Sch N Y PL	31
$1000 Read 6s, '70	95⅜	100 do.	s60. 31
$6000 do.	95⅜	200 do.	s30. 31
$1000 Sch N 6s '82	74	100 do.	s30. 31
100 sh Butler Coal	10⅛	10 sh Ridge Av R	7

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¼@109¼; do., 1865, 109@109½; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102¾; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., October, 1864, 117¾@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¼@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 138¼@138¾. Silver, 131¼@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 9.—There is no change in Cotton; small sales of middling at 26c. for upland and 27c. for New Orleans.

A small sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $42 ⅝ ton.

In Coffee not much doing. Sugar is held firmly, with sales of Cuba at 11½@12c.; and Porto Rico at 12½c.

The Flour market continues remarkably quiet at yesterday's quotations. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the retailers and bakers, who took 7@800 barrels in sample lots at $8@8 50 ⅝ barrel for superfine; $9@9 50 for extras; $9 75@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher figures for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $7. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward. A few small lots of

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the States—The Right of Representation.

From the Times.

Whatever be the result of the reference of the Kentucky credentials to the Election Committee, the fact of the reference on the ground assigned by General Logan forms a precedent that cannot safely be recognized. A specific accusation against an individual applicant for a seat, as urged by Mr. Schenck in the case of Judge Young, is, on its face, regular and just. Mr. McKee, the contestant, had filed a protest, preferring, among other charges, that of disloyalty; and though Mr. Young repels the accusations in their order with a clearness that looks not unlike truth, the House had no alternative but to make the matter the subject of inquiry. General Logan, however, introduced an altogether different element into the question. Without specifications of any sort to rest upon—without evidence that the seat of any member other than Mr. Young's is disputed by his opponent, or called in question by any portion of his constituency, General Logan laid down the principle that the State itself may be disfranchised, because the politics of its people do not come up to his standard of loyalty. "He was not willing to sit there and allow any man to take the oath when he knew that that member's constituents were disloyal, and would send no other kind of man to Congress if they could avoid it." So he is reported to have spoken. His action was predicated, then, not upon the known disloyalty of the Kentucky delegation, but upon the presumption that they are disloyal, because that is the alleged character of the prevailing sentiment in the State.

It is not surprising that Mr. Bingham protested against a doctrine that would enable Congress not merely to exclude objectionable members, but practically to disfranchise any State whose party affinities may differ from those of the majority. The wonder is that the House entertained a proposition which assails the fundamental right of States to representation. For if General Logan may to-day deprive the Kentucky members of their seats by the bare assertion that their State is disloyal, what shall hinder some other member, to-morrow, from shutting out New York, or Connecticut, or Indiana, if the complexion of its voting be not agreeable to the party dominant in Congress?

Mr. Speaker Colfax professes to have found a justification for the wholesale reference in the adoption of a similar proceeding last Congress in regard to Tennessee. But the cases are not analogous. Tennessee was one of the States excluded by their own acts from the privileges of the Union. It had been, to all intents and purposes, a Rebel State. And its exceptional treatment in respect of readmission arose in part from the loyal character of its Representatives. The Committee on Elections was, therefore, the proper tribunal to determine the facts on which the question of admission or exclusion depended. The position of Kentucky affords no room for this issue. It never was out of the Union. Its population contributed largely to the Rebel armies; no doubt it largely sympathized with the Confederacy; and it is certain that the Democratic party, who were victorious in the last election, evinced a disgraceful preference for candidates who in spirit, if not in the body, warred against the Union. Inasmuch, however, as the State never forfeited its rights as a member of the Union, the Speaker's acceptance of General Logan's dogma on the plea that a precedent had been set in the case of Tennessee, falls to the ground.

The question derives much of its importance from the known desire of an extreme party to bring Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware within the range of Congressional interference. Against all the charge of disloyalty is preferred: the circumstances relied upon to sustain it being their failure to grant negro suffrage and the non-disfranchisement of citizens alleged to be disloyal. Behind and above all is the support they render to the Democratic party, and the continued election of obnoxious representatives. Hence the might of Congress is invoked to "rehabilitate" these States on the basis of negro suffrage; to be coupled—as some contend—with a scheme of disfranchisement akin to that which breeds disaffection and danger in Tennessee. Governor Brownlow, too, relies upon Congress for help, if, notwithstanding his usurpation and his unlawful plans, the people refuse to re-elect him.

We are not at liberty to scout these proposals and pretensions as absurd, and therefore unworthy of serious notice. That they are monstrous, judged by a constitutional standard, cannot be denied; but they are in no degree worse than the precedent inaugurated by General Logan in reference to the Kentucky representatives. To impugn the right of the constituencies in a State within the Union to send whom they please—subject only to the tests already established—is, in effect, to reduce the States to the grade of provinces, over all the affairs of which Congress may exercise jurisdiction. If this be acquiesced in, the proposed work of "rehabilitation" may be expected to proceed without let or hindrance.

We indicate the danger broadly, but without any belief in its imminence. It shows what would be if certain extremists obtained the mastery, rather than what is in any way probable. The measure introduced again by Mr. Sumner, and the ground assumed by General Logan, are proofs sufficient of the existence of a tendency to make loyalty a pretense for overthrowing the most sacred rights of States within the Union. On the other hand, the proceedings of the last few days have established both the ability and the purpose of a large Republican majority to discountenance extreme measures, and to hold in check the men who promote them. The same good sense and moderation which carried the present reconstruction scheme over the opposition of the ultraists, have evinced their purpose and power by the passage of resolutions limiting the business of the session to the single question of amending the law. It is evident from these resolutions that the strength of the dominant party is not on the side of violent or wanton unconstitutionality. To this, the controlling element of the party, we look with confidence for the restraining influence which rash counsels and reckless intrigue render necessary, as well to save the party as to preserve the peace of the country.

The Duty of the Hour.

From the Tribune.

The recent State Convention at Charlottesville expressed the sincere and hearty desire of a very considerable proportion of the whites of Virginia, including many who were active Rebels, to co-operate with the Republican party in restoring the blessings of peace and fraternity to every portion of our country. It should never be forgotten that when Virginia, weeks after Mr. Lincoln's election, was first polled on the demand of the Secessionists, a very large majority of her electors cast their votes on the side of the Union. Not till after war had been formally inaugurated by the reduction of Fort Sumter was it possible to wring from a majority of her Convention a vote for Secession. Many, even of her State-rights Democracy, stood out against it; while her Whigs, faithful to the traditions of George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, James Madison, and Henry Clay, were nearly a unit in their devotion to the Union. The clash of arms drowned for a season the war cries of party; but neither the Whigs nor the Jackson-Van Buren Democrats of the South ever heartily fraternized with the disciples of Calhoun, who succeeded in rolling over them the Juggernaut car of Secession. An inundation, while at its height, submerges all old landmarks, which, as it subsides, more and more distinctly reappear.

Even of the old nullifiers, many are ready to say, "What is the use of seeking to galvanize into life a dead issue? We honestly believed in State sovereignty as we believed in slavery; we believed it our right to secede from the Union, and that our safety dictated that resort; but we staked that right on an appeal to the sword, and lost. Abstractly, we may still believe as we formerly did; but we do not purpose to spend the rest of our days in contending that a dead horse ought to be a live one. We fought for secession and lost: we propose to be henceforth loyal citizens of an indivisible Union. Will the victors allow it?"

The paramount authority of the nation is an established fact. Secession is now but the shadow of a marrowless skeleton. Slavery is as dead in the Carolinas as in New Jersey, while the readiness to make the equal rights of all men the basis of our new political edifice is decidedly stronger in the former than in the latter. We shall have more difficulty in gaining the right of suffrage for the blacks of Pennsylvania and Indiana than for those of Alabama and Florida.

Have we statesmen wise and broad enough to seize the golden moment, and improve it to the utmost? Shall the advances made to us by such men as Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Generals Longstreet and Jeff. Thompson, and ever so many others, be rudely repelled? We can tell them, if we will, that they are Rebels, who ought to be hung and their property confiscated; but can power thus used be retained? and should it be? These questions will receive practical answers.

Hours are precious. The present session of Congress will hardly outlast next week. We entreat those who feel that the work of restoration should be stimulated and hastened, to draw together, agree on their course, and go forward boldly therein. Let the whole people see and feel that, if this broad land be not speedily restored to fraternal concord, it will not be the fault of the Republicans nor of their Representatives in Congress.

Negroes and Their Rights.

From the Tribune.

The radical basis of government is equal rights for all citizens. In filling public stations, capacity, merit, fitness are to be supremely regarded, but nothing so irrelevant as the candidate's color. Such, we are sure, is the view of nearly all Republicans, whether black or white, Northern or Southern.

There is a small band, however, wherein Wendell Phillips is conspicuous, who seem resolved that some men shall be chosen to office because they are black. This seems to us akin to the Democratic error which would *exclude* men from office for that identical reason. Far hence be the day when a man shall be chosen to office mainly because he is black or because he is white!

A certain Charles E. Moss (sometimes called "Colonel Moss") writes as follows to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*:—

"Speaking of Vice-Presidents, certain distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress who have been courting the negro vote, in the expectation of getting that position, will wake up some fine morning and find themselves wonderfully mistaken. The African vote will be the ruling vote in eleven States of this Union. By the ruling vote, I mean the vote that will determine the result of the election. That fact the intelligent African understands, and is laying his plans. He understands well that, without the negro vote, a Republican candidate for President cannot be elected. Understanding that fact, the Africans begin to declare emphatically that the Republican party shall not use them as material for carrying elections, and then turn them aside in the disposition of the public patronage. They say that furnishing votes must be reciprocated by receiving a just share of the offices. And in that they are right. It is but simple justice to those men who do the voting to grant them a fair proportion of the official positions. There are several negroes fitted for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the gift of the nation shall be filled by a negro. That, they say, must be accorded to the black race by the Republican party as a proof of the honesty of its profession of attachment to the principles of equal rights to all men, regardless of race or color. If that demand is refused, they will consider the Republican party dishonest in its professions and vote against it in the Presidential election.

"In that view the negro is right, and it is to be hoped he will put the party to that test. John M. Langston, of Ohio, is well qualified to fill the position of Vice-President, and the negro need never be ashamed of insisting upon the Republican party placing him upon the ticket as the condition of receiving their support. Such an act would complete the triumph of right and justice so far as the equality of race is concerned. It would also put an end to the trimming, intriguing conduct of white seekers for that position, and leave them at liberty to act honestly for the next four years.

"Such a demand, resolutely backed up by the negro, will be sure to succeed, as the Republican party could not do without that vote. The negro vote in 1868 will number about 650 000, so scattered over eleven States as to turn the elections in such directions as they shall see fit. There are, also, about 500,000 votes in the North that would join in supporting such a nomination, and that vote is so located as to turn the elections into whatever direction they choose in eight or nine other States. The Republican party, therefore, dare not refuse to nominate Mr. Langston, or some other member of the African race, if that people resolutely require it. That they will require it, I have the best of reasons for believing. Stranger and infinitely more disreputable things have happened in this nation than would be the election of Wendell Phillips as President and John M. Langston as Vice-President in 1868. The Republican party would not dare refuse the nomination of this ticket if resolutely pressed."

Comments by the Tribune.

I. The Republican party has signally triumphed at the last two Presidential elections, as also in the State contests of 1865 and 1866, by white votes almost exclusively. We do not know that a single Lincoln elector was chosen at either election by black votes, nor that any Governor or Member of Congress owes his position to negro votes. It is sheer assumption that it may not succeed in '68 as it did in '60, '64, '65, and '66.

II. There is no proof but naked assertion that the blacks want one of their number placed on the Republican national ticket. The indications all point the other way. In Washington city, in Mobile, and elsewhere, the blacks being urged to present negro candidates, have declined, preferring whites as more experienced and better qualified. We hear of black claims to and demand of the Vice-Presidency only from whites. All we see and hear from blacks is adverse to this assumption.

III. Should the blacks be able so to cast their votes against the Republicans as to advance the cause of equal rights for all, it is their duty so to cast them, and we hope they will do it. But the pretext for so doing alleged in the above extract is so paltry that we are sure they never devised and will not act upon it.

IV. If Mr. Wendell Phillips would get himself nominated, and run for President in 1880, instead of barking at the heels of the Republican candidates, we should greatly rejoice. But that 650,000 negroes, or even 50,000, would support him in a movement plainly designed to throw the Union into Democratic hands, we shall not easily be made to believe.

V. We judge that the time has not yet arrived for President-making. "Sufficient unto the day [are] the [duties] thereof." But, when that time shall have come, able and worthy men will be nominated not because of their color, nor to appease any factious clique, but because they are beloved and honored by the great mass of the party; and, being thus presented, they will be chosen.

Reconstruction—A Practical Bill and a Short Session.

From the Herald.

Congress seems inclined to practical purposes and moderate views, and its tone on the important subject that has induced the summer session is such as will be satisfactory to the country at large. From the strength of its position we might have expected nothing less than the wise moderation exhibited in its persistent refusal to even hear the extravagant proposals and plans already sketched out by the revolutionary dreamers and agitators, who find that their occupation will be gone if they are not permitted to excite the country on some theme newer than the nigger. By distinctly shelving the class of visionaries who become dangerous only when Congress, by listening, sends their wildness to the country with a *quasi* indorsement, it gains the confidence of the people, and will carry with it, in whatever it does, the moral support of the whole nation. The people are disgusted with Congressional philosophy, and want no more of it, whether it comes from Sumner, Wade or Stevens, whether it be a new nigger notion or agrarianism in any shape. They want business, and a Reconstruction bill that will settle the country and do away with all possible vetoes by interpretation.

The Committee on Reconstruction of the House has already agreed upon a bill, and presented it yesterday. The outlines given indicate a practical measure. First, we have a declaration that the military government is supreme in the Southern States, and that all other existing governments are superseded, or if continued are continued by the authority of the commanders, and subject to them for all purposes; second, a clause declaring valid all acts of the commanders done under the laws hitherto passed; and, third, an obliteration of the Attorney-General's interpretation on the question of the registry of voters, making the law the guide of the registry boards, and giving those boards the power to erase any names already on the roll in cases in which there is reason to believe the oath was improperly taken. Another clause puts it out of the power of the President to remove, at his own caprice, any of the military commanders. This last clause, taken with the previous vote sustaining the Generals, indicates how strongly they stand before the country, and how fully it approves of the energetic, earnest, and conscientious course they have pursued in the discharge of their high duty. With their acts thus approved, and their position made more positive, they will doubtless go forward in their important labors immensely encouraged and strengthened by such unequivocal evidences of the national confidence.

Judging from only this outline of the bill, it is intended to present, it seems, sufficient for the purpose, and it should pass with only enough debate to try the strength of its several provisions, that we may be sure it will not be so easily broken through as the former bills were. Such a bill passed, the main business of the session would be done, and Congress should adjourn with as little delay as possible. Above all, it should waste no time and give occasion for no violent harangues or President-making schemes on the topic of impeachment. With a satisfactory law and the commanders out of his reach, the President will be quite unable to throw any fresh obstacles in the way of reconstruction; and as impeachment would be, therefore, unnecessary, even the discussion of it in Congress would do evil by stirring fresh agitations and excitements to disturb the commercial and other relations of the country with European powers.

The National Banks—Congress and the Currency.

From the Herald.

Twenty millions a year, devoted from the national income to a sinking fund, would wipe out the national debt in a century. No one advocates, however, such use of any portion of the national wealth; for men are unwilling to add any additional burden to those already borne by the country, even for so good a purpose. Yet this very sum—twenty millions a year—is actually given away, not to wipe out the national debt, but simply to enrich the lucky politicians who own and run that magnificent financial machine, the national bank system. There never was such a piece of jobbery and robbery, such open plunder of the people, in the finances of any other nation under the sun.

Common people understand common financial problems very well. If a man goes into a shop and buys a coat, there is never any doubt in his mind as to which way the money shall go that changes hands on that occasion. If one rides up town in the cars, he knows that he is to pay six cents, and never has any notion that the six cents is to be paid to him. Horses and wagons hired for drives on the road are never paid for by those who hire them. Whoever heard of one using a horse all day for his pleasure, and then declaring at night that the owner should pay him the amount of hire, and not he the owner? Though the people see all this clearly in common transactions, they become blind to these same points when they occur in national finances; and it is the actual practice of the Government to reverse all plain problems of buying and selling, as directly as if they should make the seller pay the buyer.

National banks have the full use of their capital in their ordinary daily business, and by their transactions with their customers they get their interest and profit on it; yet on this same capital on which they are getting their daily interest and profit the Government is paying them another full interest, and the people endure a burden in the taxes of twenty millions a year for this iniquitous purpose. Paper circulation is, in the first place, based on the fact that gold is in the vaults; and the paper is not valuable in itself, but is only valuable as it represents that gold, and the paper is only good if one may have the gold on demand. But now the gold is wanted to defend the nation, is drawn out from the vaults, and a national promise to pay, pledging all the property in the land, is put in its place, and in consideration of this the nation makes a law relieving the banks of the necessity of paying specie on demand. It is a fair and equal exchange of one article of value for another. Thus the banks are enabled to keep their representative circulation afloat, to get their regular interest and profit; yet at the same time they require interest from the nation as if it had not given a full equivalent for the metal loaned.

If the banks are entitled to interest on the gold transferred to the Government, the Government is entitled also to interest for what it has given as the equivalent of the gold, and which evidently answers the same purpose as the basis of their representative circulation.

Congress should destroy this game, and end this grand piece of demoralizing jobbery by the immediate passage of a law depriving the banks of the privilege to issue notes on its bonds, and cancelling the bonds themselves by issuing an equivalent amount of greenbacks in their stead. This would give a better currency, and would save some twenty millions a year to the tax-ridden people.

The Republican Party in the South.

From the World.

The same method of reasoning by which the *Times* undertakes to prove that the tide of public sentiment in the South is running strongly in favor of the Republican party, would equally prove, if transferred from politics to geography, that the Mississippi river runs north, and that future explorers may be expected to discover that it discharges its waters into the Arctic Ocean. The Mississippi frequently bends like an ox-bow, doubling itself into loops which lie, at different turns, towards all the different points of the compass. In the great bend above Cairo it flows for considerable distance due north, as it does also at the bend near New Madrid, and, we believe, in several other places. If a person should observe the river at these places only, and at no others, he might draw a totally false inference respecting its general direction, an error which would be easily corrected by a single glance at a map.

The *Times'* argument that the Southern people are flowing towards the Republican party can no more survive a broad view of the situation than a notion that the Mississippi runs north could stand a look at the map. The *Times* supports its opinion by five isolated facts, gathered from the whole vast area of the ten excluded States. Fact first, Governor Orr's speech, some three months ago, disclaiming connection with the Democratic party; fact second, advice by a Southern journal too obscure or insignificant for the *Times* to name it, that the Southern people should proclaim that they will not train in the Democratic ranks; fact third, General Longstreet's letter; fact fourth, a Republican (white men's) meeting in Charlottesville; fact fifth and last, an article in the Jackson, Mississippi, *Clarion*. And from this formidable body of evidence, representing the opinions of four Southern citizens plus the attendants of the Charlottesville meeting, the *Times* concludes that the Southern whites are going over *en masse* to the Republican party.

Per contra: There happens to be assembled in Washington, at the present time, a body of men calling themselves the Congress of the United States, who have met out of due season, as if in a great public emergency, to legislate concerning these same political neophytes and catechumens who, the *Times* assures us, are becoming good Republicans. A glance at the doings and designs of this Republican Congress is as enlightening as a look at the map would be in disputed questions of geography. The *Times'* amiable view of the Republicanized Southern States must, we suppose, be very solacing, but Congress "don't see it." If the mass of the Southern whites stand with one foot on the threshold of the Republican party, it is a queer sort of welcome that Congress is just now employed in giving them. Why is all civil authority forcibly subverted and the whole Southern people kept under the iron heel of military despotism, if the Southern people are freely renouncing the Democracy and all its works, as the *Times* argues? What is the need of all this formidable machinery of generals whom Congress thanks for thwarting the people, military departments which are a territorial badge of subjugation, and armies extorting submission at the point of the bayonet, if the great body of the people incline to be such good Republicans? Why does Congress propose to give General Sheridan and the others power to unmake and make all civil officers at their pleasure, instead of entrusting the *Times'* nascent Republicans with their election. If the *Times'* view is correct, the fit thing for Congress to do, even as a body of partisans, is to repeal forthwith all the Reconstruction acts (instead of keying them up to greater rigor and severity), recall and disband the armies, and let the public opinion of the South have free course in reorganizing its local institutions. If the *Times* believes its own assertions about the Republicanized South, it is bound to lift up its voice like a trumpet, and give Congress this advice. Why should all these hopeful neophytes of the political church be muzzled and kennelled and cudgelled as if they were so many mad dogs?

What is the purpose of this stark, self-exploded absurdity about a great ingathering of the South into the Republican party? It is evident that the broachers of this pretense do not believe it; or if they do, let them prove their sincerity by advocating the immediate removal of all outside political and military pressure upon the South, and the full restoration of local freedom. Until they thus indicate their consistency, they must excuse our distrust of their motives. Their object is doubtless to discourage and disorganize the Democratic party by creating an impression that it can have no further hope of a Southern alliance. This game is as shallow as the pretense on which it is played is deceitful. Even granting the premises, the expected disbandment of the Democratic party would not follow. If the Southern Rebels should all join the Republican party, its most formidable guns would be spiked by its inability to repeat its favorite charge that many Democrats sympathized with the Rebellion. *Sympathized* with the Rebellion!—a great portion of the Republican party would, in that case, have *fought* for it! In any event, the Rebellion with its causes and its consequences will have become a dead issue in our politics from the moment that all the Southern States are (on whatsoever terms) readmitted. What will be the party creed of the Republicans then? It would puzzle the shrewdest head in their ranks to tell. The principles of that party will all be buried in the same grave with slavery. Gone, gone will be the sole party capital of the Republicans, and gone the sole drawback and dead-weight of the Democrats. A revolution which annihilates slavery, the only obstacle which ever stood in the way of Democratic success, slavery, the only principle of cohesion which ever bound the Republican party together, is less formidable to the Democratic party than to these Republican trimmers who are looking about for a safe place of retreat when their party shall have disintegrated into conflicting personal factions. The wedges are already sharpened and inserted which will split it into rival and bitterly hostile segments in the Presidential election next year.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, as soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent,
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass,
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, that is one-third less price, and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the sale venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY.

No. 689 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses; this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.

SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.

SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.

MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Angel & Wolf's Farm.

THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.

Season Tickets, $5 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Meyers', No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuse's, No. 811 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 9 6t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

In the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 6m

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD,

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 6.5 and 667 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY DENNIS vs. CHARLES W. DENNIS, Alias June Term, 1866, No. 88—In Divorce.

To CHARLES W. DENNIS, Respondent above named—Sir—Take notice that a rule has this day been granted on the Respondent to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable on Saturday, July 13, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. DOYLE,
Attorney for Libellant.

June 29, 1867. 7 5 fstuw4s

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.

Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wellington, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 252 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 201 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same to present them to

SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 128 GREENWICH Street.
Or his Attorney
HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 15 tu5t* No. 206 South FIFTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE MOVEMENT.—The City Solicitor, on behalf of the city, has filed in the Supreme Court, in equity, a preliminary injunction to restrain the Commissioners for the construction of the South Street Bridge from proceeding with the work. The application for the injunction sets forth that the city did not request the passage of the acts of 1866 and 1867, providing for the building of the bridge, but against the passage of the last-named act, and while the bill was in the hands of the Governor and unsigned by him, protested by resolutions of Councils. Also, that the Mayor of the city and Presidents of the two Chambers, named in the act as Commissioners, had since the first day of June abstained from meeting the Commission, and have taken no further part therein. Again, that any contract or contracts that shall be made for the construction of a bridge across the Schuylkill at South street must be made with the city of Philadelphia, according to the provisions of existing laws governing such contracts, and that according thereto such contracts must be preceded by an appropriation duly made by Councils, and that any loan required to meet the amount of such contract must be made in compliance with the acts of Assembly regulating city loans. The application closes as follows:—

"That by reason of the late civil war, the cost of materials and of labor has so much increased that it has not been practicable, at any time since the 16th day of May, A. D. 1861, to construct the said bridge for the sum of $250,000, and, by reason of the said Rebellion, the city of Philadelphia has incurred so many and so large expenditures as to seriously embarrass its finances, impair its credit, and to render the construction of said bridge at any time since said date both improper and impracticable, and that the levying of the whole cost of construction of said bridge upon the city of Philadelphia will be an imposing upon it of more than its share of the taxes necessary to be assessed and levied for the construction thereof.

"That unless said defendants, acting as such commissioners, are restrained by the order of this honorable court, great and irreparable loss and damage will be sustained by plaintiffs; that an attempt to add so largely to the public debt of plaintiffs, without their consent, will greatly impair the value of their public loans, and greatly increase the cost of raising funds by loan, for their future need.

"Your orators aver and charge that the said acts of April 5, 1866, and of April 5, 1867, are in violation of the Constitution of this State."

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair. The following business was transacted:—The House Agent reported the whole number in the house on Saturday, July 6, 1867, 2808; same time last year, 2838; decrease, 30. Admitted within the last two weeks, 192; births, 8; deaths, 24; discharged, 110; eloped, 31; number granted lodgings, 46; number granted meals, 170. Total number of males in the house, 1183, and females, 1625; number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 565.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $652; emigrant tax, $628.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $43·26.

The Board of Visitors reported having expended for the month, $957·41; $143·41 for medicines; $784 for groceries, and $30 for coal. The Board also reported that 366 Americans, 546 foreigners, and 1027 children, making a total of 1939, had received out-door relief.

A resolution, instructing the committee to receive proposals for supplying the Almshouse with meats during the coming year, and to receive proposals for furnishing eighty cords of fire-wood, was offered by Mr. Whitall, and adopted.

The Steward's requisitions were read and granted. Adjourned.

FAIRMOUNT MATTERS.—New Turbine wheels are to be obtained for Fairmount Water Works, at an expense of $125,000, the particulars of which improvement and expenditure we have already published. These will take the place of the old breast wheels Nos. 2 and 3, pronounced by the Chief Engineer as unsafe and insufficient. It is proposed that the Turbine wheels offered for the purpose be submitted to an actual test by the Chief Engineer, in the presence of the owners, and the Committee on Water of Councils, and that the merits or defects of each of them be specifically and at once pointed out.

The jury selected by the Court to assess the damages on the property lying between the Reading Railroad, Fairmount and the Park, have organized by the election of William Neal as chairman. The jury will meet at the Park in September, for the purpose of viewing the premises.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.—The property No. 1111 Chesnut street, belonging to the Girard estate, has been obtained possession of, and will be converted into a handsome store. It will have two additional stories placed on it, and run back to the rear alley, making the dimensions of it 25 by 132 feet, a desirable stand for business.

The properties Nos. 1115 and 1117 it was proposed to consolidate, at an expense of $25,000, but the bill has been recommitted to the Committee on Girard Estate for further consideration, Common Council being unwilling to assent to the terms of the original ordinance. The property No. 1117 cannot be obtained possession of until next October, so that there is time for a further examination upon the part of Councils as to the best disposition to make of the properties.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Last evening the Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting. The question of collecting all outstanding taxes of five years' standing was taken into consideration.

It was moved to report an ordinance to authorize the City Collector to proceed to collect all unpaid taxes according to the act of Legislature of 1866. A debate arose as to the means by which the taxes should be collected. Mr. Marcer called attention to the act of 1859, authorizing the Receiver of Taxes to appoint a solicitor.

The Committee directed the chairman to report a bill authorizing the City Solicitor hereafter to collect all delinquent taxes.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—The corner-stone of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, at Broad and Oxford streets, was laid at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of persons. Rev. F. L. Robbins Pastor, assisted by Henry Simons, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, officiated at the laying of the stone, and addresses were made by Rev. Albert Barnes and Rev. Mr. Mears. A description of the proposed new edifice has already been published.

BOYS DROWNED.—James Phillips, aged nine years, and residing at No. 507 S. Seventeenth street, was drowned yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, while bathing in a pond at Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Another boy, named James Fields, aged twelve years, and living at No. 1232 Sorrel street, was drowned while bathing at pier No. 1, Port Richmond. The body was not recovered.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.—The Mayor has signed the resolution passed by Councils, "That it is inexpedient to lay any tax whatever on mortgages, believing that money at interest should command six per cent. to the lender, and any attempt on the part of Councils to tax securities would inevitably tend to depress real estate and drive capital away from our city."

ENLARGING.—Workmen are now engaged in enlarging the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in the State House Row, by removing the wall which divided it from the room lately occupied by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

—The only disadvantage of a honest heart is credulity.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES ..... 4·37 | MOON RISES ..... 0·02
SUN SETS ..... 7·32 | HIGH WATER 8 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ARMHEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Atalanta	London	New York	June 23
City of London	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Guiding star	Havre	New York	June 26
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	June 27
Hamburg	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Union	New York	Bremen	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 10
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 11
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July 13
Tiego	Philada.	New Orleans	July 13
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 16
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

—Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Princeton, Wells, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Brig Attie Durkee, Butler, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Carlos Primiero, Mosquita, New York, Jose de Bessa Guimaraln.
Schr C. Heyer, Poland, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr D. Faust, Lord, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Providence, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Providence, Connor & Co.
Schr D. Pierson, Pierson, Boston, Borda, Keilar & Nutting.
Schr E. F. Hart, Hart, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, Fall River, do.
Schr T. Clyde, Scull, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Pawtucket, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Cambridgeport, Captain.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville, Captain.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 40 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Princeton, Wells, from New Haven, via New York.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, from Providence, in ballast to captain. 8th inst., 11 P. M., off Reedy Island, had mainmast struck by lightning, and destroyed; all hands were prostrated by the shock, but none seriously injured.
Schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, from Boston, in ballast to captain. On the night of the 2d inst., off Barnegat, Joseph McNeill, seaman, of Boston, aged 35 years, was lost overboard.
Schr Gertrude, Coalwell, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, 16 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, 3 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Keziah, Trainer, 3 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Evans, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr Nellie May, McLaughlin, from Norfolk.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, from Newburyport.
Schr S. S. Lee, Nutting, from Salem.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.
Schr E. F. Hart, Hart, from Boston.
Schr D. Pierson, Pierson, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from New York.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Norwich.
Schr T. Clyde, Scull, from Salem.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, from Tauntonsville.
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, from Providence.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed off the Brandywine a brig, name unknown, bound up; off Reedy Island schr J. J. Spencer, from Cardenas; and off Chester an unknown barque, bound up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Charles Gumm, from Nevassa.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence, at Bremerhaven 22d ultimo.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, Witmer, hence for Rotterdam, was off the Lizard 21st ult.
Barque Annie Ada, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence, at Falmouth 25th ult.
Brig Echo, Gowrie, hence, at Londonderry 24th ult.
Brig Hilda, Nesson, hence, at Liverpool 23d ult.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, was towed to sea from New Orleans 23d ult.
Schrs Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket, and Mary Farrow, Congdon, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.
Schr Mary and Frances, hence, at Richmond 5th instant.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, hence, at Alexandria 5th instant.
Schrs Alvarado, Whitney; H. P. Simmons, Corson; Armenia, Cole; and A. Howe, Coombs, hence, at Newburyport 4th inst.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and F. A. Sawyer, Reed, hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Schrs J. T. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Newburyport 5th inst.
Schrs S. C. Tyler, Steelman, and A. Garwood, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Schrs Anna E. Safford, Hanson, from New Bedford, and Adelaide, Crowley, from Somerset, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.
Schr L. B. Wines, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 5th inst.
Schrs Moonlight, Berry, from Boston, and Jas. Nelson, Haskell, from Taunton, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 5th inst.
Schrs Copy and J. H. Deputy, hence for Barnstable, at New London 5th inst.
Schrs Gen. Grant and Reading RR. No. 45, hence, at Norwich 4th inst.
Schr A. T. Stewart, from New York for Philadelphia, at New London 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The United States steamer Lackawanna returned to Honolulu May 4 from the French Frigate Shoals, the scene of the wreck of the Daniel Wood, having been absent nine days, and brought the first and third officers and twenty-five men of the wrecked vessel, and three whaleboats. Captain Reynolds gives some facts which will be of interest to navigators generally, to whalers bound north and China bound vessels. The location of the shoal as there given is N. lat. 23 38 to 23 53, and W. lon. 166 09 to 166 26. The shipwrecked men of the Wood state that during their stay on the shoal they noticed an almost constant current setting very strongly to the westward, but they had no means of ascertaining its velocity. The existence of such a strong westerly current during most of the year in this ocean of which there is no reasonable doubt, is a Yery important point for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to consider in determining the best route for their ships to take in going to Japan and China. Masters of sailing vessels should also bear in mind the existence of these currents when cruising in this latitude, as no doubt the loss of the Daniel Wood was in part owing to it. This current is said to be from four to five miles an hour.

The fog bell is broken on board the Hen and Chickens lightvessel, which will be replaced immediately by a new one. This led to the recent erroneous report of the bell on the Sow and Pigs vessel not being rung.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
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4 11 2m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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MEDICAL.

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OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:	
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LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
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SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	—
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by druggists and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
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PRICES OF PONDS EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail ..... 50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail ..... $1·00
Quarts in bottle ..... $1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions ..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials ..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases ..... $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
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GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING.
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 8 15

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
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COACH MAKERS,
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New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT
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No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·35 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 5·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 14 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenkes.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 6 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1·30 and 6 30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 6 30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·30 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 8·30 (daily) P. M. The 7 15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·35 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark on Sundays for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—
Special Excursion ..... 6·00 A. M.
Mail ..... 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached ..... 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours) ..... 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion ..... 5·30 P. M.
Mail ..... 4·40 P. M.
Freight ..... 11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours) ..... 7·08 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street ..... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson ..... 6·28 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Vine street at ..... 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at ..... 1·00 P. M., 3·18 P. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street and at No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 1f Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Potstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

Shall We Have a Republican Nominee for Judge in this City?

We published, a few days since, an address to the electors of this city favoring the reelection of Judge Ludlow to the position he now holds, and signed by a large number of the members of the bar. Many of the signers are recognized Republicans, and the names generally are those of persons having weight in the community. It is not our purpose to say anything in derogation of the arguments used by these gentlemen in favor of "securing and retaining an upright, intelligent, and experienced judiciary." The end proposed is one which, without any great stretch of charity, *all* good citizens may be supposed to have at heart. The only question is whether the reelection of Judge Ludlow is the only or the best means of securing this end? And upon this point we beg leave to suggest that the opinions of the members of the bar who have signed the paper in question are not to be taken as conclusive. The people at large are quite as much interested in the character of the judiciary as are the lawyers; and their judgment in regard to the qualifications of judicial officers is in many respects more likely to be correct than is that of members of the legal profession. We are not even willing to take this address as conclusive evidence of the real sentiments of the bar itself. It is a very easy thing to get signatures to a paper of this sort. Many men would feel a delicacy or reluctance at refusing to sign it, especially as it pledges nobody to anything — not even to voting for the person recommended in it.

But, in any event, we are opposed to the tacit assumption of this address, that the intelligence, purity, and efficiency of the judiciary can be secured in this instance *only* by the election of Judge Ludlow. Is there in the city of Philadelphia *only this one man* who has the capacity, the acquirements, and the integrity to make a good Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, etc.? We do not believe it. We could name a dozen members of the bar in whose hands we would be quite as willing to place the decision of questions affecting property, person, or life itself as in those of the present incumbent.

But we are told that Judge Ludlow has had great experience as a judge. Grant it. Experience is a good thing. It has its advantages; but it has also its drawbacks. It is not an unmixed good. There are dangers, and grave ones, attending it. Read again Judge Woodward's able letter upon this topic. There is the opinion of one who has observed carefully, and knows whereof he speaks. He puts the *evils* of judicial experience above its blessings. He says:—"*An observation of many years has led me to think that the public loses more by the infirmities of advancing age, and the perfunctory routine into which Judges fall, than is gained by long experience.*"

It should not be forgotten that some of the best law ever declared from the bench, some of the most ably argued decisions, some of the most noble enunciations of justice, have been made by men to whose shoulders the judicial ermine was yet new; while on the other hand, some of the most infamous decisions recorded in history, some of the most outrageous attacks upon the fundamental principles of law, and some of the most deadly assaults upon justice, have been made by judges who had sat long upon the bench, and who were even then tottering upon the verge of the tomb! A *good* judge needs to be a man well versed in the science of the law, of a dispassionate and judicial cast of mind, studious, patient, and industrious, but, above all, of those exalted *moral* sentiments which make him a worshipper of *justice*, a defender of innocence, a protector of the feeble, a refuge for the down-trodden and oppressed. A man who possesses these qualifications, we care not if he have never set for an hour upon the bench, has all the elements of the able and incorruptible judge.

But it is said that we should keep politics out of the judiciary. What is meant by this? Are we to elect judges who have no political opinions? If so, where shall we find them; and when found, what would they be worth? Has Judge Ludlow no political opinions? Has he never expressed them? Has he never sought to influence the community by them? Or is it meant that Judges should not carry their political opinions with them on to the bench? But if such opinions are honestly entertained, how can a man help carrying them on to the bench? Some of the fundamental political issues of the day refer not to policies, but to principles. They involve questions of constitutional construction. When such questions come before the judiciary, as they constantly are doing, how can the judges, in deciding them, avoid being influenced by their own political views? They cannot. Or is it meant that judges should not be nominated in the usual manner by party conventions? But that depends altogether upon the *character* of the nominations made. If good men are nominated, is there any harm in their being put before the people in that way? It is the product turned out that gives character to the machine. Conventions are but a means of ascertaining the popular will; and when they fairly do that, there is nothing obnoxious about them. Both the great parties have just resorted to this method of putting candidates before the people for the first judicial position in the Commonwealth. Aside from the political opinions expressed in the two platforms, is either of the distinguished nominees in any manner compromised by the fact of having been thus selected? Will either of them, if elected, be less likely to make a good judge? But if party nominations are not objectionable in the case of the Supreme Judge, why should they be in this case?

But there are positive considerations which, in our opinion, render it proper that the Republicans of this city should nominate and elect their own candidate for judge. We are still in the midst of a great national conflict for the establishment of what, as Republicans, we believe to be sound political principles, essential to the well-being of the republic. We cannot afford to jeopardize the discipline and integrity of our party, and thus to hazard the bests interests of the country itself, by going to the enemy for our candidates. We are not willing to stand up before the people and virtually admit that we have not in the city of Philadelphia a competent Republican candidate for the office of Associate Judge. We have in our ranks able jurists, men learned in the law, who are abundantly qualified to fill the position with honor to themselves and with satisfaction to the people. We are opposed to proscribing these men because they are Republicans. The Republican party does not need to go outside of its own ranks to find suitable candidates for any office within the gift of the people. We are opposed to elevating into power notorious and avowed Democrats, who will use the very prestige and influence which their position gives them with the people in denouncing and rendering odious the policy and doctrines of the Republican party. We are abundantly able to elect a member of our own political household, and we ought to do it. Let our nominating convention select a candidate worthy of the position, and the people will ratify their action at the polls.

How We Ought to Treat the "Poor Indian."

From all accounts which come to us from the frontier, there seems to be no conclusion left us but to decide in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Indians. We have little sympathy with the maudlin sentimentality which would discourse on the wrongs of the aborigines, and place the white men in the attitude of the assailants. The question whether the discoverers of America ever had any right to the soil has been settled by possession. Whether or not Miles Standish, Lord Baltimore, and William Penn were trespassers or not, and whether or not the Indians have had many wrongs heaped upon them, is a question of ethics, interesting to philosophers, but of no practical importance to the American people. We have learned in six years to think little of theories which have no application; and the issue before us to-day is not whether the Indian was or was not wrong, but what is the best way to prevent his murdering the whites.

What are the proper steps to secure our border? It seems pretty well settled that Congress does not intend to do anything. The General Government, so far as absolute power is concerned, can do nothing more than lend the aid of a few regiments to act as escorts and repulse the bands when they make an attack.

Yet with this little power under its control it can, we believe, effectually quell these disturbances, and prevent the repetition of outrages by the Indians for many years to come. What is needed is an active, energetic, and uncompromising policy in the conduct of the war.

We have but little sympathy for the bloodhirsty proposition of Senator Tipton, that the Government should offer a reward for Indian scalps—although, coming, as he does, fresh from the scenes of butchery, we can imagine he had cause for his bitter proposition. We cannot conquer the Indians by turning Indians ourselves. It is only by adopting a plan of warfare entirely different from theirs that we will succeed. The good of the whole frontier, the protection of thousands of brave men, innocent wives, and helpless children, demand that some step be taken to to strike terror into the savage heart. Nothing but the most summary punishment can secure such a result. It has not yet reached a question of extermination, but unless by the firm hand of power these savages be checked, the people of the entire frontier will rise in their might, and kill without mercy those who are not punished because of the false sympathy of the people of the Atlantic States.

All the sympathy which we possess is felt for the poor settlers, who, taking their lives in their hands, seek in the West comfortable homes for their families. And we say deliberately that there had better be sacrified ten worthless lives of the lazy, roving, non-producing, all-consuming Indians, than one of our hardy workers, whose strength is our national strength and whose success is our national success. The irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism has been going on for centuries. Shall the advance of the former be delayed by a timid sentimentalism unworthy of men, and suited only for school-girls? We hope that with a firm hand the scalping-knife and tomahawk will be wrested from the warriors, and those who drew the one and unearthed the other be punished with death. If we do not desire to see the settlers made desperate, and take the law into their own hands, the stupid policy of the Government must be abandoned, and we must, as Sidney said, "Seek through the sword quiet rest in freedom."

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The tide of foreign immigration to this country experiences no ebb. Over 3000 persons arrived in New York recently during one day. These numbers must soon tell upon the laboring force of the country. Despite all our drawbacks, the United States is still the best country on the face of the earth for the laboring man.

The Assassination Conspiracy to be Investigated.

GENERAL BUTLER succeeded in getting through the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate all the facts connected with the assassination of the late President Lincoln, with full power to send for persons, papers, etc., and to probe the matter to the bottom. Mr. Butler was made Chairman of the Committee, and with him are associated Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, Mr. Ward, of New York, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

From the composition of the Committee we may expect that the mystery which has hitherto surrounded this great crime will at last be unravelled, so far as it is possible for human instrumentalities to accomplish that result.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has just introduced a proposition in the House of Representatives for an amendment to the Constitution, making ability to read and write the English language a qualification for voting after the year 1876, apportioning representatives according to population among the States, excluding prominent Rebels from office, guaranteeing the public debt, etc.

Some modification of the Constitution is doubtless necessary, but we think a more simple and comprehensive proposition than the above, guaranteeing to all citizens of the United States absolute equality before the law, in every State and Territory, would meet the necessities of the case, and give us a permanent settlement of our chief political difficulties.

TRULY THE CASE of the man who travelled round the world unharmed and then broke his neck on his own door-step, is not without a parallel in real life. General Thomas Francis Meagher, after escaping the British bullets and bayonets in Ireland, and the British halter in prison, after passing through our American war, with all its battles, and going for two years unharmed amid the savages, falls from a steamboat and is drowned. Verily a prosaic termination for so eventful a career.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRATT TRIAL.—Some interesting testimony is being brought out by the defense in the Surratt trial. The calling of time in front of Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination is sworn by two witnesses to have been done to apprise one of the singers connected with the theatre that it was time for him to appear on the stage. The party who is said to have called the time, and the person for whom it was called, both testify to this version of the affair.

MR. STEVENS' BILL.—Mr. Stevens' Supplementary Reconstruction bill was to be brought to a vote in the House of Representatives to-day, at 1½ o'clock. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it makes the District Commanders removable only by consent of the Senate, or upon conviction by a court-martial of malfeasance in office.

MR. TRUMBULL'S BILL.—The Reconstruction bill submitted to the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, makes the action of the Military Commanders, in removing provisional civil officers, subject to the approval of the General of the Army. This would impose a definite responsibility upon General Grant, which he has hitherto apparently sought to avoid.

—Charles A. Shaw, of Biddeford, Me., an intimate acquaintance of Artemas Ward, will soon publish a book with the title, "Recollections of Artemas Ward."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING.—The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Central High School will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10.
CHARLES BUCKWALTER, President.
JOHN F. MCDEVITT, Secretary. 7 9 2t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER, President.
6 27 2w

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.
ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.
7 6 5t

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg & Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.
Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 tuthsst

OF ALL HYGEIAN WATERS THAT bubble from the earth, that of the Seltzer Spring in Germany is held to be the best cathartic, corrective, and restorative. But it has some impurities, all of which are omitted, while all its peculiar virtues are intensified, in TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. (7 9 uthsa 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRISH DEPUTATION—FAREWELL MEETING.—A Farewell Meeting will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th inst., to extend to Rev. Drs. DENHAM and HALL, of the Irish Presbyterian delegation to the American Churches, the parting greetings of the Churches of Philadelphia.
Addresses on the occasion will be delivered by Drs. HALL and DENHAM, and by distinguished clergymen and laymen of Philadelphia.
As the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest those who desire to be present should make an early application for tickets. These may be had gratuitously on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at Ashmead & Evans' Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street. Reserved seats, to pay expenses, may be had on TUESDAY, at the same place, 25 cents each.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. 7 8 3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 fmw 1

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p if

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 2 4p
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthsl 4p

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. 7 9 1m
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition, Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.
ORVILLE COLLEGE,
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc.]
ORVILLE COLLEGE is printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is issued here by us simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe.
ONE VOLUME, OCTAVO. PRICE, 50 CENTS.
ORVILLE COLLEGE. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc. Orville College is printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is issued here by us simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe. One volume, octavo. Price, 50 cents.
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

Elster's Folly	$1 50	Squire Trevlyn's Heir;	
St. Martin's Eve	1 50	or, Trevlyn's Hold	$1 50
Mildred Arkell	1 50	Shadow of Ashlydat	1 50
Lord Oakburn's Daughters; or, Earl's Heirs	1 50	Verner's Pride	1 50
		The Castle's Heir; or, Lady Adelaide's Oath	1 50
Oswald Cray	1 50		

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 00 each.

The Channings	$1 00	Aurora Floyd	75

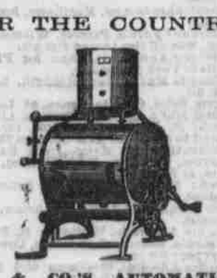
Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 00 each.

Red Court Farm	75	The Runaway Match	75
The Mystery	75	A Life's Secret	50
The Lost Bank Note	75	Better for Worse	75
Orville College	50	Foggy Night at Offord	25
The Lost Will	50	The Lawyer's Secret	25
The Haunted Tower	50	William Allair	25
A Light and a Dark Christmas			25

Booksellers will be supplied with "Orville College" at Twenty-five Dollars a hundred, and they will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of it.
For sale by all Booksellers. Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the BEND OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John P. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
Also which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tuf5m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8 mwfsm

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$859,723·63
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	129,746·09
Current Expenses and Taxes	7,094·49
Premiums	23,291·47
Revenue Stamps	999·03
Due from Banks and Bankers	160,535·43
United States Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	900,000·00
United States Bonds and securities on hand	225,050·00
Notes of other National Banks	17,116·00
Specie	15·25
Fractional Currency	18,484·82
Legal-tender Notes	325,121·00
Total	$2,269,137·13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000·00
Circulating Notes outstanding	417,990·00
Deposits	837,864·93
Profits	13,282·20
Total	$2,269,137·13

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.
7 2 6t EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897,
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [5 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 14] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 25 South THIRD Street, and at the Warerooms,
No. 1126 CHESNUT street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.
SMYTH & ADAIR.
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 25 S. THIRD St.
Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY SHARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.
FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING
Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.
Prepared as Paltes, Roasted, Broiled, Papilliote, and Compote.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 3.8 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY,
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 9 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BAD BOYS.—Around the corner of a little street that enters Seventh street below Chestnut, a number of boys congregate daily. An old woman named Margaret McMally sells cakes, candies, etc., to them. Sometimes the boys plague her, and oftentimes purloin articles from her basket. This morning a number of them got around her, and commenced their usual pranks. The old woman made a slap at John Gwin, aged twelve, who became incensed, went across the street, picked up a block of wood, and threw it at her, striking her between the eyes and splitting her nose, making the blood fly in all directions. Reserve Officer Benkert arrested the lad and took him before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $100 bail to answer.

Edward Shepley, aged fifteen, was sent to the House of Refuge this morning. On Saturday last a colored woman gave in his charge some goods to be carried to Vine street wharf. Instead of doing so, he ran off with and pawned them. They were recovered at pawn shops on South and Shippen streets.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The scenery of the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming valleys is exceedingly attractive, and those who delight to dwell upon the beautiful in nature can find nothing more in the eastern section of the United States. In addition, a number of charming mountain towns are scattered through this section, among them being Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Easton, and Bethlehem, to all of which ready access is obtained by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of those who desire to take a pleasure trip through this region, excursion tickets are sold at reduced rates.

THE SUMMER HEAT has at times been almost unendurable. When the thermometer attains such high altitudes, all who are able to do so leave the city and take up their abode by the seaside. Those intending to make their escape to Atlantic City will find the *Surf House* at that favorite resort fairly under way for the season, and even more attractive than last year, by reason of a thorough renovation and repainting. Not the least important of the improvements is a long line of new bath-houses upon the beach, 160 in number, placed high and dry above the sand and in close proximity to the ocean.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.—Robert Jones, aged twenty-three, last evening stepped up to a young lady, at Fourth and Callowhill, snatched her purse, and taking hold of her arm, said she must go with him. She fled, and he followed her, until he ran into the clutches of a policeman, who arrested him. When searched, the purse was found upon him. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $600 bail.

SOME TROUBLE.—Lazarus Jacobs, Reuben Cohen, Reuben Jacobs, and Nathan Myers got into a street brawl last evening at Second and South. The cause of the disturbance was the superior inducements offered by one of them, which induced a purchaser to enter his store. Being arrested, each charged the others with committing a grievous assault upon his person, Alderman Tittermary committed them to answer.

STEALING A COW.—Henry Billbow, a young man, drove from a pasture, early yesterday morning, a cow belonging to William Jones. He desired to sell the animal for $25, when a man stepping up, said something was wrong, since he had sold that cow but a few days previous. Henry ran into a hose-house, and tried to secrete himself, but was exhumed, and held by Alderman Allen in default of bail to answer.

CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, enjoys a splendid reputation for its excellent management last year, but promises to be still more popular the coming season, because of the efforts of Mr. Cake, its proprietor, and the admirable corps of assistants to help to run the house. The rooms are in good order, and this year the table is superior to any of previous years. We commend Congress Hall.

A ROBBERY OF $85.—Last evening a ruralite from the vicinity of Harrisburg entered the house of Jennie French, a black woman, at Seventh and St. Mary's streets, who entertained for the evening two others, Elizabeth Dickson and Hester Haines. During his stay he missed $85, which, of course, the "young ladies" appropriated. Alderman Morrow held each in $800 bail to answer at Court.

FOUND DROWNED.—A boy named Samuel Woods, aged eight years, was found drowned at Shippen street wharf this morning. He was last seen by his mother at 10 o'clock last evening, and it is supposed he fell overboard and drifted under a large boat lying at the wharf. The Coroner held an inquest.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW was the crime for which Henry Muller was brought up before Police Magistrate Shoemaker. Muller keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 136 Girard avenue, and dealt forth the "beers" and "toddies" all day Sunday. He was held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

A TATTERED DISTRICT UNEXEMPT BEING was taken in custody yesterday afternoon, by one of the officers of the Fifth. He gave his name as Patrick Smith, and had swallowed half of two vials of laudanum, that he had purchased with the intent of ending his existence. He was sent to the Almshouse.

ADMITTED.—This morning, on motion of the Hon. Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney, William Knight Shryock, Esq., was admitted to practice in the United States Courts of this District.

LINEN DUSTERS, *dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling cheap.*
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing at incredibly low prices.*

CONGRESSMAN SCHENCK, of Ohio, introduced a resolution into Congress to bestow a vote of thanks on Petroleum V. Nasby for the good he has done the country in general, and, we suppose, Mr. Schenck, in particular. We hope Congress, when it passes that vote, will also pass one of thanks to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental, on account of the number of *good habits* it has spread through the country.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just published a new book, by Mrs. Henry Wood, printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof sheets, purchased by them from the author. It is entitled "Orville College," and will no doubt command a very large sale, as it is said to be fully equal to her "East Lynne," and the interest in "Orville College" never flags for a moment. It is but justice to say that, in this respect, which is the secret of Mrs. Wood's great popularity as a novelist, this, her latest work, is her best. This volume will add greatly to her high reputation, and will be perused with eagerness by the whole reading public. It is remarkably well printed, in large type, and on fine paper. Price fifty cents a copy.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A cable telegram announces that the *First Premium Grand Gold Medal* has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and, also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition. W. H. DUTTON,
No. 914 Chesnut street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them, is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

$1 ONLY FOR A PORCELAIN PICTURE at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Cards, or one large Picture, $1. Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes successfully copied.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—
Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1·00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
McINTIRE & BRO., 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. $3
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. $3
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Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. $3
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
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Prices Undeniably Lowest. $3
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Prices Undeniably Lowest. $3
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

BARTLE—BARTLE.—At the residence of the parties, on the 6th instant, by Rev. W. T. Eva, assisted by Rev. B. F. Hedden, the "silver wedding" of WILLIAM T. BARTLE, Esq., and his wife, Mrs. EMILY A. BARTLE.

HEISS—DIEMER.—On the 18th of June, 1867, by the Rev. William J. Clark, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOMAS M. HEISS to Miss ELLIE V., daughter of Mr. George C. Deimer, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DIEHL.—On the 7th instant, JOHN D., son of John and Charlotte Diehl, in the 3d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 16 Mead street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GOULD.—On the 8th instant, MARY, wife of Charles Gould, Sr., in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sharpnack street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCCLELLAN.—On the morning of the 7th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of R. W. McClellan, in the 48th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2315 South street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. Services at Western M. E. Church.

MURPHY.—On the morning of the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2015 Pemberton street, between Shippen and Fitzwater, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

YOUNG.—THEODORE WYLIE YOUNG, son of William John and Jane C. Young, aged 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 530 Federal street, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SASH WEIGHTS, CORDS, AND PULLEYS, Sash Fasteners, Bolts, Knobs, and a general variety of Building Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR FOURTH OF JULY, SEASIDE, AND other summer recreation, get a set of Plain or Galvanized Quoits. Light or heavy sizes for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS, approved by years of use, as producing smoother ice cream and in much greater quantities than most other Freezers, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15]p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 26 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made for the pardon of GEORGE S. ROBERTS and JOHN MASON, convicted of larceny. 7 27utf3p*

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER.
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap, Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Toule Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p] Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
4 10]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Situation in the House.

The hour fixed for closing the debate in the House on the Stevens' Reconstruction bills is half-past 1 P. M., but the vote will probably not be taken until late in the afternoon. It will pass the House very much in the shape reported by the committee.

A Conference Committee Expected.

It is believed that the bills passed respectively by the two Houses will reach a Conference Committee about Thursday, and that a measure will be agreed upon and passed this week.

The Senate will not take action upon the Reconstruction bill before them until the House bill is received.

The President Will Deal Promptly with the Measure.

The President has announced his purpose to deal promptly, by veto or otherwise, with the bill, to enable Congress to get away speedily.

Mr. Sumner's Wishes Frustrated.

Mr. Sumner received the cold shoulder to-day in another attempt to induce the Senate to rescind the resolution cutting off general legislation this session.

Effects of Gossip.

The gossip in the New York *Herald*, purporting to give the opinions of Mr. Stevens upon the leading politicians of the day, creates quite a hubbub about the Capitol to-day.

From Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Tahiti dates of June 1 have been received. There were in port the following vessels:—Her British Majesty's ships Clio and Falcon, the latter just from Sydney; the French frigate Nereid and transport Dora. The United States ship Tuscarora, in leaving port on May 14, struck the reef, but, by throwing overboard a quantity of coal, succeeded in getting off with slight damage, losing only about thirty feet of her false keel.

She recoaled and sailed for the Fejee Islands the same day. The ship Webster from New York, and Gallant, from Rio, with the cargo of the North American, condemned at Rio, arrived yesterday.

Prize Fight.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Fogarty and Seward fought at Black river this morning. The former won on the eleventh round, by a foul. Time 35 minutes. He was badly punished. A fight was arranged for the same time with Elliott and Gallagher, a fight which failed to come off.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 9.—P. H. Bowen & Co.'s planing mill, at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren, was burned last night. The loss is $15,000 to $20,000, which is covered by insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie, 66½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 104½; Illinois Central, 122¾; Cumberland preferred, 37¾; Missouri 6s, 96½; United States five-twenties of 1862 111¾; do. 1864 and 1865, 108¼; new issue, 107¾; Seven-thirties, 1/2 @107¾; Sterling Exchange, 109@110; Gold, 138¼; Pacific Mail, 140¾; Atlantic Mail, 107¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The wheat crop of 1867 will be 12,000,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of wheat flour have been exported in the past year. Flour quiet at $6·50; Wheat, choice, $1·70@$1·75. Legal tenders, 73.

THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.—This morning the names of the successful applicants for admission into the Girls' High and Normal School were announced by the Principal, Mr. G. W. Fetter. The following embraces the list, together with the averages and the schools from which the young ladies admitted came:—

	Name.	Average.	School.
1.	Hannah T. Evans	88 1	Jefferson.
2.	Lizzie W. Cathcart	83 8	Jefferson.
3.	Lettie Thompson	83 5	Morris.
4.	Clara E. Peasle	82 7	Lincoln.
5.	Theresa M. Lowry	82 3	Mount Vernon.
6.	Ella Collins	82 1	Monroe.
7.	Mary Voorhees	81 8	Price.
8.	Ida Brady	81 8	Morris.
9.	Lizzie M. May	81 6	Northwest.
10.	Mary A. Carrick	81 5	Lincoln.
11.	Am'a E. Henderson	81 3	Jefferson.
12.	Cora Davis	81 2	Northeast.
13.	Rebecca Bunting	80 4	Southwest.
14.	Mary Otley	80 4	Lincoln.
15.	Lillie Brooks	80 3	Rittenhouse.
16.	Nettie Crawford	80 1	Northwest.
17.	Martha A. Thorp	79 7	Manayunk.
18.	Marg't T. O'Donnell	79 8	Lane.
19.	Lizzie Morris	79 5	Morris.
20.	Sallie Morrison	79 2	Northwest.
21.	Mary J. Morrison	79 1	Price.
22.	Ella T. Little	78 6	Jefferson.
23.	Alice T. Brown	78 6	Lincoln.
24.	Millie S. Scott	78 8	Mount Vernon.
25.	Adelaide V. Sandland	70 4	Jefferson.
26.	Mary Carr	78 3	Morris.
27.	Carrie Hoffmann	78 0	Northeast.
28.	Kate K. Hare	77 9	Lincoln.
29.	Fannie Dounton	77 9	Rittenhouse.
30.	Mary A. Burrough	77 8	Northeast.
31.	Eliza C. Mitchell	77 4	Lane.
32.	Laura A. Elliott	77 4	Lincoln.
33.	Agnes Earickson	77 2	Monroe.
34.	Lillie McCabe	77 2	Twentieth Ward.
35.	Lizzie Brous	77 0	Price.
36.	Chloe George	77 0	Mount Vernon.
37.	Maggie Dingee	76 8	Rittenhouse.
38.	Sallie R. Tice	76 7	Mount Vernon.
39.	Anna Holdcroft	76 6	Morris.
40.	Henrietta Myers	76 6	Weccacoe.
41.	Rebecca Rogers	76 3	Newton.
42.	Theresa Reed	76 3	Southeast.
43.	Kate Brady	76 1	Price.
44.	Esther G. Patton	76 2	Jefferson.
45.	Cecelia Richards	76 2	Hancock.
46.	Tillie Eiseman	76 1	Northwest.
47.	Clara Markle	76 1	Lane.
48.	Louisa J. Lindsay	76 1	Mount Vernon.
49.	Anna M. Foust	76 0	Hancock.
50.	Mary E. Miller	75 8	Newton.
51.	Rosa Warr	75 8	Mount Vernon.
52.	Ella C. Williams	75 8	Weccacoe.
53.	Ida R. Lewis	75 7	Mount Vernon.
54.	Lizzie H. Marston	75 6	Twentieth Ward.
55.	Carrie Wylie	75 6	Lincoln.
56.	Emma Pollock	75 3	Northwest.
57.	Laura Mallinson	75 2	Moyamensing.
58.	Ella G. Erben	75 1	Northwest.
59.	Miriam Du Bois	75 0	Lane.
60.	Mary E. Broadhurst	75 0	Lane.
61.	Sabina Adamson	74 8	Rittenhouse.
62.	Annie M. Williams	74 6	Lane.
63.	Mary L. Miller	74 5	Monroe.
64.	Ellie Bonsal	74 4	Mount Vernon.
65.	Mary H. Kitchenman	74 3	Price.
66.	Anna Bromley	74 2	Price.
67.	Josephine Zebley	74 2	Northeast.
68.	Tillie Whiteley	74 0	Lincoln.
69.	Mary E. Wright	74 0	Twentieth Ward.
70.	Josephine Sailor	73 9	Washington.
71.	Mary Snodgrass	73 4	Southwest.
72.	Mary M. Neef	73 2	Lane.
73.	Ella V. Eldredge	73 2	Lincoln.
74.	Henrietta Wisterman	73 0	Manayunk.
75.	Minnie Leopold	73 0	Lane.
76.	Laura Jacobs	72 8	Newton.

The following was the number admitted from each school:—

Lincoln	9	Twentieth Ward	4
Mount Vernon	8	Monroe	3
Lane	8	Weccacoe	3
Jefferson	8	Southwest	2
Price	6	Hancock	2
Morris	5	Manayunk	2
Northwest	6	Washington	1
Northeast	4	Southeast	1
Rittenhouse	4	Roxborough	1
Newton	3		

The average age of those admitted was fifteen years and seven months.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL—ADMISSIONS FOR THE COMING TERM.—We give below the number and names of the young gentlemen, their averages, and the schools from which they came, who were admitted to-day to attend the High School during the coming term:—

Standing.	Names.	Averages.	School.
1.	George D. Steel	84 8	Zane street.
2.	Lewis Jackson	84 8	Zane street.
3.	Horace Jackson	83 5	Zane street.
4.	William H. Rock	82 7	Hancock.
5.	Lewis Tissot	81 5	Madison.
6.	A. Brutus Hunter	79 6	Northwest.
7.	Charles R. Zake	78 8	Rittenhouse.
8.	Frank M. Ashmead	78 3	Northwest.
9.	Joseph Leedom	77 8	Northwest.
10.	Nelson B. Wiley	76 9	Zane street.
11.	Thomas B. Foulkrod	76 4	Marshall.
12.	George W. Chapin	76 4	Lincoln.
13.	A. E. Heifenstein	76 0	Morris.
14.	Dennis O'Donnell	75 8	Jackson.
15.	W. J. Thompson	75 7	Mount Vernon.
16.	Robert M. Simpers	75 6	Mount Vernon.
17.	Frederick W. Eddy	75 5	Mount Vernon.
18.	William S. Tyson	75 4	Lincoln.
19.	Charles L. Moore	75 2	Northwest.
20.	Charles W. Neely	75 2	Jefferson.
21.	William H. Atkins	75 1	Hancock.
22.	W. MacMurrin Clift	74 7	Northwest.
23.	Albert E. Peterson	74 5	Mount Vernon.
24.	Alexander Patton	74 5	Locust street.
25.	Frank Rigler	74 2	Marshall.
26.	Barton L. Keen	74 1	Monroe.
27.	Joseph B. Mitchell	73 9	Northwest.
28.	Albert A. Hoop	73 9	Jefferson.
29.	Charles Vendig	73 8	Madison.
30.	George W. Gardiner	73 7	Zane Street.
31.	Joseph A. Hough	73 5	Morris.
32.	Edward D. Broos	73 5	Marshall.
33.	Charles H. Tatem	73 2	Locust Street.
34.	Samuel Newhouse	73 1	Monroe.
35.	George R. Bonsall	73 0	Lincoln.
36.	Michael H. Foley	72 9	Weccacoe.
37.	Edward Fletcher	72 7	Weccacoe.
38.	Isaac D. Hetzell	72 6	Morris.
39.	C. Ernest Buzby	72 5	Northwest.
40.	Daniel Appel	72 5	Jefferson.
41.	Samuel Priest	72 4	Washington.
42.	Edwin S. Cramp	72 4	Morris.
43.	Henry O. Schetdeman	72 2	Madison.
44.	Harry C. Pilling	72 1	Zane Street.
45.	Evan G. Chandler	72 1	Irving.
46.	Myer Nusbaum	72 0	Jefferson.
47.	Edward Shepham	72 0	Jefferson.
48.	Frank M. Johnson	71 9	Weccacoe.
49.	Charles A. Huff	71 9	Monroe.
50.	William McKnight	71 9	Zane Street.
51.	Theodore B. Keys	71 8	Locust Street.
52.	Charles K. Davis	71 6	Southwest.
53.	Frederick L. Shoch	71 5	Marshall.
54.	Thomas S. Wood	71 4	Lincoln.
55.	Albert Dorsch	71 2	Zane Street.
56.	William R. McDowell	71 0	Rittenhouse.
57.	William H. Bangs	70 9	Lincoln.
58.	George L. Harvey	70 8	Southwest.
59.	Butler De Silver	70 6	Locust Street.
60.	Frank Hunter	70 1	Locust Street.
61.	Leonard Kreeper	70 0	Jefferson.
62.	Charles E. Roberts	69 9	Monroe.
63.	Benj. N. Faunce	69 9	Morris.
64.	Wm. C. Herriman	69 9	Northwest.
65.	Wm. F. Finkbriner	69 8	John Q. Adams.
66.	James O'Hara	69 8	Southwest.
67.	Joseph A. Sion	69 6	Jefferson.
68.	Charles K. Chandler	69 5	John Q. Adams.
69.	Isaac R. Hochstadter	69 5	Jefferson.
70.	Christian Fisher	69 5	Jefferson.
71.	H. L. Kochersperger	69 3	Penn.
72.	James H. Whitaker	69 2	Jefferson.
73.	George H. Wilbur	69 1	Hancock.
74.	B. Franklin Snyder	69 0	Monroe.
75.	Isaac Greenebaum	68 8	Northeast.
76.	Joseph P. Frazier	68 6	Monroe.
77.	Louis Jurist	68 5	Jefferson.
78.	James F. Nash	68 4	Northwest.
79.	William J. Peeples	68 0	Lincoln.
80.	William Diehl	68 0	Bank.
81.	Peter Schemm	67 7	Northeast.
82.	George C. Anderson	67 6	Jackson.
83.	Chas. E. H. Breisford	67 5	Jefferson.
84.	Edward R. F. Collins	67 5	Levering.
85.	James Fairman	67 5	Lincoln.
86.	Alex. W. Mowday	67 4	Mount Vernon.
87.	Harry A. Bentley	67 4	Lincoln.
88.	Harry Carpenter	67 3	Mount Vernon.
89.	Joseph Wallace	67 1	Lincoln.
90.	Geo. W. White	67 1	Manayunk.
91.	Chas. H. Jeble	67 0	Jefferson.
92.	Thos. W. Buckingham	67 0	Zane street.
93.	John T. Hogan	66 9	Southwest.
94.	Wm. McN. Nenistell	66 7	John Q. Adams.
95.	Wm. Berges	66 6	Price.
96.	Edward Morley	66 4	Jackson.
97.	Alfred Spering	66 4	Northwest.
98.	James Bateson	66 2	Jackson.
99.	George Holtenstein	66 2	Harmony.
100.	Richard H. Beck, Jr.	66 1	Morris.
101.	Thomas P. McElwee	66 0	Monroe.
102.	Wm. B. Stevenson	66 0	Southwest.
103.	Daniel Porter	65 9	Mount Vernon.
104.	Joseph Barnes	65 9	Hancock.
105.	Martin Rice	65 8	Hancock.
106.	James L. Wilson	65 7	Price.
107.	George H. Carey	65 7	Jefferson.
108.	Benjamin F. Pilley	65 7	Hancock.
109.	Charles Stevenson	65 7	Northwest.
110.	David Brown	65 6	Northwest.
111.	James Whitely	65 6	Lincoln.
112.	Joseph W. Mains	65 6	Southwest.
113.	Alfred S. Eisenhower	65 3	John Q. Adams.
114.	James B. Ovington	65 3	Harrison.
115.	Charles Field	65 1	Mount Vernon.
116.	Isaac Townsend	64 9	Northeast.
117.	Lawrence E. Shively	64 9	Morris.
118.	Horace E. Kellig	64 9	Lincoln.
119.	George W. Bromley	64 9	Manayunk.
120.	Charles E. Ireland	64 6	Morris.
121.	Ernest Lowredowre	64 4	Northwest.
122.	Weston Donaldson	64 4	Lincoln.
123.	Edward J. Mather	64 2	Locust Street.
124.	William W. Tupman	64 2	Southeast.
125.	Whitney M. Johnston	64 1	Northwest.
126.	Charles T. Jones	63 8	West Philadelphia.
127.	Edwin Metcalf	63 7	Marshall.
128.	William H. Young	63 7	West Philada.
129.	Robert H. Hill	63 6	Penn.
130.	Louis Malonej	63 3	Mount Vernon.
131.	John A. Brill	62 9	Northwest.
132.	Charles G. Wetter	62 9	Morris.
133.	Winthrop Sargent, Jr.	62 8	West Philada.
134.	John J. Righter	62 7	Madison.
135.	William E. Jones	62 6	Mount Vernon.
136.	Richard B. Davis	62 5	West Philada.
137.	William H. Schaffer	62 4	Price.
138.	Robert Meyer	62 1	Locust.
139.	Geo. T. Calloway	61 8	Penn.
140.	Howard W. Loyd	61 7	John Q. Adams.
141.	George W. Bond	61 5	Hancock.
142.	Joseph G. Edwards	61 3	Lincoln.
143.	William Mehaffey	61 4	Price.

The following table shows the number admitted and rejected from each School, with their average:—

Sections.	SCHOOLS.	Numbers. Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.	Averages. Of those Admitted.	Of those Rejected.	General Average.
1	Weccacoe	3	2	5	72·5	55·3	65·6
2	Washington	1	2	3	72·4	59·5	61·8
3	Mount Vernon	11	1	12	69·6	69·3	69·3
4	Ringgold	....	1	1	.....	61·1	61·1
5	Southeastern	1	5	6	64·2	55·6	57·1
6	Northeastern	3	2	5	67·1	49·7	60·1
7	Southwestern	6	....	6	68·4	.....	68·4
8	Locust Street	7	1	8	69·5	59·6	68·3
9	Zane Street	9	....	9	76·2	.....	76·2
10	Northwestern	15	8	23	70·6	56 8	65·8
11	Madison	4	....	4	72·6	.....	72·6
12	J. Q. Adams	6	1	7	68·9	57·1	66·5
13	Monroe	7	....	7	70·4	.....	70·4
14	Hancock	7	5	12	69·4	57·4	63·9
15	Lincoln	12	2	14	68·4	58·9	67·0
16	Jefferson	13	2	15	69·8	59·0	68·3
17	Harrison	1	3	4	65·3	56·6	58·8
18	Morris	9	....	9	69·2	.....	69·2
19	Price	4	2	6	64·9	58·2	62·1
20	Penn	2	3	5	64·9	56·7	60·8
21	Manayunk	2	....	2	66·0	.....	66·0
21	Levering	1	1	2	67·5	57·8	62·7
21	Forest	....	1	1	.....	52·3	52·3
22	Rittenhouse	2	....	2	74·9	.....	74·9
22	Harmony	1	1	2	66·2	60·3	63·2
23	Marshall	5	1	6	71·9	58·7	69·7
24	Manuta	....	1	1	.....	44·9	44·9
25	Irving	1	....	1	72·1	.....	72·1
26	Jackson	4	....	4	68·0	.....	68·0
27	W. Phila'a	4	2	6	63·2	52·5	59·6
	Beck	1	....	1	68·0	.....	68·0
	Totals	143	48	191	.....	.....	.....

No candidates were withdrawn.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stoc

A BEAR HUNT IN THE HIMALAYAS.

"The shooting and sport of all kinds in India is magnificent, but consider the infernal climate," is the answer most men will make when asked if they did not enjoy India for the sport, if for nothing else.

But there is one part of British India where you may enjoy fine sport in the midst of magnificent scenery and in a splendid climate for nine months of the year, and that is the Himalayan hills, between the altitudes of five thousand and ten thousand feet; below five thousand it is too hot at times, and above ten thousand it is equally too cold.

I had the good fortune, in one respect, to get a liver complaint whilst hunting Tantia Topee amongst the jungles of Central India, and was sent by a medical board for nine months to the hills—Nynee Tal (or the lake of the deity "Nynee") was my headquarters; but after two months' recruiting my strength there, I departed on a four months' "shikardour," or sporting tour, towards Tibbet and Ladak. To those accustomed to shooting in Scotland, where you may bang away all day, and every day, the change is very great. Here, in the Himalayas, you must work very hard, and walk very far to get a shot at all, one day in a week being more than the usual proportion of sport in such shooting.

Some of the best bear hunting I ever had was in company with the old Kumaon rajah, a Ghoorkha king whose territory had been annexed by the English thirty or forty years ago (when he was quite a boy), and who has ever since lived quietly in his own capital on a pension of six hundred pounds per annum from Government. It is a remarkable instance of the aptitude of the English for conquest, that they should have taken by force of arms this ancient kingdom of Kumaon, as large as Wales, and held it peaceably ever since, though it is not garrisoned by a single British soldier, the only troops in it being generally two battalions of its own people in the pay of the English. When I was there the troops were the First Kumaonees and the Fourth Ghoorkhas, with three English officers in each regiment—dressed in their own national costumes, with the ancestral weapon, "the Kookra," by their sides, manufactured though of the best English steel after an ancient Ghoorkha model. The only thing that marked them as British troops was the Union Jack which they carried as their standard.

I had made the acquaintance of the Kumaon rajah by having been fortunate enough to relieve him from a very unpleasant position. I was out shooting pheasants in a rhododendron forest, when I heard loud shouts, and on hastening to the spot I found the Kumaon Rajah up a tree, his gun lying on the ground, which he had evidently dropped in climbing; and at the foot of the tree a large black she-bear with a broken fore leg, who could not climb the tree, but was scratching and snarling in a most unpleasant way. I relieved him by neatly putting a bullet through the brute's heart as it stood on its hind legs snarling at the rajah; since which he had always sent word to me when he heard of any "shihar," and, of course, he always got the first information from the country people, who knew his devotion to sport. He had a good collection of English guns all made by "Daw." Six hundred pounds a year for a native in the hills, without any court or followers, is more than six thousand a year to a country gentleman in England.

I was lying in the verandah of my bungalow after tiffin one day, when the rajah's head shikaree, "Omrah Dean," appeared, and salaaming low, said, in the hill patois:—"The rajah, sahib, has heard of three 'reis' (bear) at Baghesur," mentioning a village on a river about twelve miles off; "he starts at sundown to sleep there, and attack them in the morning, and he hopes your royal highness (the usual way of addressing English in the hills) will accompany."

"Good," I said, "I will be at Baghesur at ten this evening."

At half-past nine, as I was slowly jogging on my tattoo into the village, I noticed a commotion about the huts, and as soon as they caught sight of me several of the inhabitants run up, saying:—"O master! O doctor! hurry to save the man who has been torn by a bear and is dying," (they think all English are doctors; and if any Englishman travels far into the mountains he will find at his tent-door every morning all the sick of the surrounding districts assembled—goitre, fever, and rheumatism are the chief disorders).

"Where is he?" said I. "Down by your tents, sahib," said they, pointing to the river where mine and the rajah's tents, which we had sent on, were pitched. I hastened on and found an unfortunate hillman lying on his face in a fainting state, his back torn to pieces, covered with blood, and his friends round him plastering his wounds over with cow-dung, which is their sovereign remedy for all cuts. I ascertained that the man was suffering from loss of blood; in an European, I should have been afraid of inflammation, but in the natives it is never to be feared, owing, I suppose, to a low diet and cooler blood. I therefore administered brandy, and with a sponge and warm water washed all the muck and dirt off his back. As he was too ill to be carried home, I laid him down under the fly of my tent, and told his wife to keep wet clothes on his back all night. A little opium and brandy gave him a quiet night, and the next morning the wounds were showing signs of healing. His wife told Omrah Deen, the rajah's shikaree, how it happened; and it appears it was one of the bears we were after. The man, coming home from working one evening, espied a bear feasting on his honey. Without a moment's thought, he rushed at the animal and began to belabor it with a "luttie," a heavy bamboo, shod with iron, which the native hill-men carry. At first the beast bolted, but on the man following it, it turned on him; he then ran, and falling down, the beast clawed his back. His screams brought out his wife and children, who drove the bear off with stones. The account cheered us up as sportsmen, showing, as it did, that the report of bears being in the neighborhood was true, and we began to look up our weapons for the following day.

I had just received by coolie dawk from Bareilly a box of shell bullets to fit my breech-loading Prince's carbine, and I was very anxious to try them on some big beast, and expected some grand result if I hit a bear on a hard place, such as his forehead.

The bear is one of the hardest animals to kill. The best place to aim at is the white patch in front of the chest, called by English sportsmen the "horse-shoe." This is a fatal spot; the ball traversing the lungs causes a collapse of the vital powers, the beast generally falling on his back at once; but if you are very close to the bear, such as in a melée, or when he is grasping one of your coolies, the place to fire at is the head; but care must be taken to get a direct shot, as the ball will glance off at a very sharp angle.

The native hunters are more afraid of attacking bears than any other animals; for they say, from a wounded tiger or a leopard we can climb a tree, but a bear climbs up after us, and faster than we can go. But I have always maintained, and endeavored to persuade them, that two determined men with spears and shikar knives, or kookries, are a match for any bear; the only requisite qualities are firmness and courage to look the bear in the face; give the point as he comes up, generally it will be in the mouth, as the bear endeavors to seize the spear in his teeth; the moment he feels the wound he throws himself on his back, and with his fore-paws pushes the spear out of his mouth with ease, notwithstanding any endeavors of yours; indeed, you are lucky if the spear is not wrenched from your hand, as it very often is. Now is the time for your comrade, who steps up and plunges his spear into the breast between the fore-paws; you with your shikar knife sever the tendons under the fore-leg, both if you have time. The strength of the beast is enormous, and he will sometimes rise for a few minutes, and one blow from his fore-paw has been known to kill a man.

The haunts of the bear are rocks on a hillside, particularly those overlooking cultivated valleys; they sleep all day in caves, and issue out at night to feed in the sugar-cane plantations. They do not stay long in the same cave if at all disturbed, but move about the country from cave to cave. Many of these caves are very deep. I have been in some running for one hundred yards into the hill side, and six or eight feet high, perhaps twenty feet wide at mouth, and narrowing away into the interior. The bears sleep in a mass together at the far end, and are often difficult to get out. The natives take advantage of a favorable wind when they have tracked a bear to a cave, and light large fires of wet leaves; the smoke, driving into the cave, sometimes forces the bear out, but it is tedious work, taking some hours. The natives hide themselves behind pieces of rock, and shoot poisoned arrows at the bear, as their great object is to get rid of him for the sake of their crops and honey, getting the flesh and skin being a secondary object, and hardly considered worth the danger, they being, as I have observed, very fearful of the bear.

These caves, which abound throughout the Himalayas, are used very much, when they are in practicable places, by the Bhooteas who travel every year with large flocks of goats and gibboos (tame yak) from Tibbet and Hoondes to Hindostan, bringing salt, borax, and camphor in wallets both on the goats' and gibboos' backs, and taking back grain. Some of the passes are only open three months in the year; that of Niti, which I once crossed, is eighteen thousand feet at its lowest point, being three thousand feet higher than the summit of Mont Blanc; consequently, the time of the communication being so limited between the people of the two sides of the mountain, when they do cross, it is in large parties; and a very unpleasant thing, when going along a narrow path, a roaring torrent forty or fifty feet below you on one side, and the bare wall of rock one thousand feet high on the other, to meet one of these long streams of men and animals in single file. If you are riding, the only thing to be done is to turn round, and ride back until you come to some open space or recess or cave in which you can stand while they pass, otherwise you are certain to be pushed over, horse and all, into the torrent, and dashed to pieces by the boiling and leaping waters in five minutes. It is impossible for the leading animals to stop, as the pressure of the multitude behind, reaching, perhaps, half or three-quarters of a mile, would force them over the precipice at once. When on foot we generally managed to squeeze up against the cliff-side, and let them pass, occupying ten minutes to half an hour. It was very amusing, when standing in this position, to see the astonishment of the Tibbetans who were coming along with their flocks (they had no time to stop, hardly to speak—as I said before, in these parties every one must keep moving, or over the precipice he goes), when they suddenly come upon—for the first time in their lives, perhaps—two white men standing against the rocks. They would shout out, in Mongol dialect, to their friends behind: "Look at the white man:" "Look at the 'Room' man," supposing, perhaps we were Russians.

I once lost a valuable animal with a very valuable load in this way. It was a large gibboo ox, which I had bought from a Hoonia chief; it was laden with two large wallets, in which were all my stock of brandy and medicine, and also lead, powder, and small shot. One of my paharries (i. e. hill-men), was walking in front of it as usual, leading it by a rope through its nose. It was on a narrow path, with a very steep precipice of several hundred feet on one side, clothed with thick brushwood. The rest of my party, tent, etc., were some mile or two behind. This man was going on ahead, as he knew the country, to select a place for an encampment. I was on the opposite side of the valley, stalking some snow pheasants which I had marked down. Turning my head to look at the valley, I saw coming down the narrow path a large party of Bhooteas, with ponies, goats, and gibboos; in front were three ponies with large wallets, full probably of salt, which is heavy and packs very close. Looking back down the valley to see where my party were, to my horror I saw my paharry with the gibboo ox and his valuable cargo strolling along up the path with his head down, and evidently quite unconscious of the approaching party, which a projecting rock, round which the path went, hid from his sight—the noise of the torrent below, I suppose, prevented his hearing the bells of the Bhooteas, which all their animals have round their necks. I shouted, fired my gun, threw my cap in the air, but all in vain; the noise of the torrent made him deaf, and his eyes on the ground prevented his seeing my signs. I then cast my eyes along the path to calculate where they would meet, and see if it was broad there. It appeared to me that the projecting rock, where the path was very narrow, was nearly half-way between them, if anything, nearer my man; but as he moved slower, going up hill, I hoped the leading ponies would come round the point of rock in time to warn him; but in a few moments I saw that I was wrong, and that in all probability my man would pass the point first. I held my breath as they approached each other. Now the leading ponies were out of my sight coming round the projecting rock—my man also approached it. He was not a gibboo's length from the point when the leading pony's head appeared round it. In an instant he let go the rope and drew himself close to the cliff; the poor gibboo began to turn round outwardly, in another second he would be safe. The leading pony, with a traveller's presence of mind, took in the whole position at a glance; seeing a collision was unavoidable, he lowered his head, and slipped in between the gibboo and the rock, his bag of salt, I suppose, got under my poor animal's wallet, and the next moment I saw my property tumble down the precipice, and crash through the brushwood out of sight. I never saw any more of it; and it and the poor animal were doubtless pounded to a thousand pieces among the sharp rocks of the torrent.

The rajah and I dined together that night. He was quite a civilized sort of a fellow, and did not disdain to smoke one of my havanahs; he even took a slice of my European bacon (sent out in tins from Fortnum and Mason) with his curry, but on the sly, when the Kitmutgars were outside the tent. We turned in early, and by three the next morning the camp was astir. After two delicious mussucks of ice-cold glacier water from the river, I had a cup of tea, lit a cheroot, and felt "fit" for any bear. My arms were my shot-gun, with a bullet in left barrel; in my waist-belt a five-barrelled revolver, and a huge *couteau de chasse*, or sword bayonet, which would fix on to my short breech-loading rifle, carried by my gun coolie, who also had most of my ammunition.

We strolled down to the river by starlight, the rajah and I with our gun coolies, his head skikaree, and a villager who had tracked the bears the day before to their cave, and crossed on two inflated buffalo skins; the other shikarees and beaters went up the river to cross at a ford, and beat the cultivated flat ground up to the hills where we were to be posted.

On arriving at the foot of the rocky cliffs, the villager showed us a sort of track winding up the sides, which were covered with low brushwood, and which he said led to some caves about two hundred feet higher, and that, about a mile on, there was another track which ran back to the same caves, and that the bears would come up one of these at daylight, or when disturbed. It was settled that I and my gun coolie should go up the first track, and that the rajah and his men should go on to the next one, as it was a wider one, with branches, and required several men to be on the watch, lest the bears should slip by and get into the caves unperceived. I was glad, before I had gone many hundred yards, that it was the coolest part of the twenty-four hours, for the track was very steep and very rough, hand-and-feet climbing most of the way, and by the time I reached the caves, and stood on the platform of rock in front of them, I was running with perspiration. From this spot I had a view of the whole valley, and could see the beaters just crossing the ford, preparatory to beating the flat ground below us, which was covered with sugar-cane and plantains. In the distance were the snowy summits of the highest Himalayas, thirty thousand feet, now gloriously tinted with red and gold from the beams of the rising sun, which had just caught them. As soon as I had recovered my breath I took a survey of the caves and their approaches, and quickly observed a projecting rock, round which the pathway or track wound, about fifty yards below the cave. Behind this I and my gun coolie ensconced ourselves. I placed a two-ounce bullet in each barrel of my smooth-bore, which I held in my hand, as the handiest and deadliest at close quarters; in my rifle held by the coolie I placed a shell bullet with a percussion head, and fixed the sword on ready for an emergency. Soon the shouts and cries of the beaters disturbed the valley below, and raised up clouds of birds—ducks from the river, and pheasants and hawks and pigeons from the cliffs.

We had been peering over the rock behind which we were ambushed for some ten minutes, when my gun coolie gave me a nudge, as his quick ear detected something coming up the track, and in less than a minute appeared the shaggy black head of a bear shambling up the track. I cocked both barrels, determined to give him a broadside as he passed our ambuscade, and then to seize my rifle to finish him. As he approached our rock we could hear him growl and swear as his nose evidently detected us; but his desire to get to the cave, away from the row of the beaters, was apparently stronger than his prudence, and in half a minute his black head and forequarters loomed out between me and the sky as he trotted along the edge of the track. Bang! bang! went both my barrels pointed behind his shoulder, and in a cloud of dust and smoke he rolled over the precipice, and crashed through the rhododendron bushes. I handed my gun to the coolie to reload, and seizing my rifle, I moved to the edge to look after him, and see if he required anything more in the shape of a quietus. About twenty yards below his carcase had caught in a thick bush, and I could see he was recovering and trying to get his footing. I immediately raised my rifle, and was peering about to get a fair shot at him between his eyes, which I could hardly see for the intervening bushes, when an unearthly yell from my coolie made me quickly look round, and, behold! four yards from me, two bears rushing up the track. One, a half-grown one, rushed, apparently to get past me, and get up to the caves, while the bigger reared on its hind legs, and evidently meant fighting. As the young one approached me I lowered my point and hinged at its chest, but it caught the sword in its mouth, and the point came out of its cheek on the other side. I had just time to observe this, and was about to withdraw it, when the big bear rushed at me and knocked me backwards. In falling I managed to get my face downwards, to save it and my chest from the clawing I expected, and immediately began to feel for my revolver, but, to my surprise, directly I fell the bear left me and went to the young one, who was kicking up a tremendous row about the sword in its cheek. I rose as quickly as I could, and shouted to my coolie for the smooth-bore. He was standing on the rock, up which he had climbed for safety, and was screaming for help, though there was no one to hear him; but almost as I rose, the young bear got his head clear of my rifle and sword, and he and the big one, which was evidently the mother, trotted off down the hill again. I discharged my revolver at their vanishing sterns, but apparently without effect, and now I heard again the scramblings of the first wounded bear trying to get up the cliff; his advent, though, I waited with the utmost composure, as I was sure he must feel very sick after my broadside. I crouched down, and soon his forepaws appeared on the edge of the track. I stepped up, and as his head appeared uttering fierce growls, I plunged my point into the centre of his chest. A dark stream of blood poured out, and the bear fell backwards and disappeared, crashing through the underwood.

I now retired to the old corner behind the rock, and refitted; my right arm was torn with the she-bear's claws—this I tied up; my rifle was much bruised and dented, and the sword was slightly bent by the efforts of the young bear to free himself; however, nothing had happened to impair me or my weapons, and I was soon ready for anything that might turn up. In a few minutes I heard two quick discharges, and then one from the direction of the rajah, and loud shouts. I hurried up the track to the mouth of the caves, thinking to intercept any bear that might have passed his party. However, I waited there some minutes, but nothing appeared, though another shot and loud shouting came from the same spot; and as I heard from the noise below that the beaters were nearing the foot of the cliff, I hurried back to my old ambush, in the hope of the she-bear and young one appearing again. Soon the shouts below us redoubled, and we could hear the cry of "Reis! sahib! reis!" I now took my position with my rifle, kneeling on the track, looking down, and close to the projecting rock, behind which I could spring if I should fail to bring down anything coming up, and in a few minutes a three-quarter grown bear came shambling up the path, followed by a yapping dog of the village, on whom he turned every now and then. He did not see me at first, and I waited until he was within twenty yards, then his little eyes caught sight of me and glistened with rage. He uttered loud growls, and redoubled his pace; but the head of my foresight was on his nose. I pulled, and the animal turned head over heels like a rabbit. My coolie handed me my smooth-bore, and I hurried up, but he was quite dead, and the village dog was worrying his carcase. The shell bullet had struck just under the left eye, having grazed along his nose (my aim had been the point of the snout), and apparently exploded at once, as all that side of the head was blown open, and the ear hanging down. By the time I had done examining and measuring the brute, some of the beaters appeared on the track I had come, so there was nothing more to expect from that quarter. Leaving my gun coolie to point out to the shikarees where my first bear had fallen over, I hurried on to see what the rajah had done. On arriving, I saw the rajah's shikaree, Omrah Deen, lying down, looking very sick, and a good deal of blood about; the rajah's rifle, with the barrel bent to an angle of forty-five degrees, and a half-grown bear lying dead on the path. It appears that the young bear had appeared first, when the rajah had knocked it over with the double shot, and that Omrah Deen had run out with a kookree to settle it, and drag it off the path. Whilst so employed a great she-bear had come up suddenly, and clawed his back; the rajah had run out with his rifle, and afraid to fire for fear of hitting his man, had crammed the muzzle into the animal's mouth. He then, as he affirmed, pulled the trigger with the muzzle pointing at its head, but I expect the bullet must have gone out of its cheek; however, the brute had bent the barrel nearly double, and then scuttled off up the path, and must have gone into the cave before I arrived there. Soon afterwards another bear had come up the path at which the rajah had fired, with what effect he knew not, as the beast had turned a run down the path again. Some of the beaters said they had seen another bear get up to the caves by some track we had not known of; this was probably the bear that the rajah had fired at last. We now all moved up to the caves to see what we could do for the bears inside. There was no wind stirring, so a fire was hopeless to smoke them out; however, by the fire made we got some hot tea and chupatties; and our coolies indulged in the social hubble-bubble, made of a cocoa-nut, which was handed from one to another. Omrah Deen began to feel rather faint from the loss of blood from the scratches on his back, so we made a litter for him, and determined to return to camp, leaving a shikaree and two coolies to watch the cave; and how we got the two bears out I must relate at another time. We were fairly pleased with our success, having bagged three out of five bears seen, though certainly only one was full-grown; and if it had not been for poor Omrah Deen's back we should have had a very jolly morning.—*From Temple Bar.*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1057 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
296 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 2m Nos 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

This salubrious SUMMER RETREAT, situate FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania, at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, has been leased from General A. P. Wilson by the undersigned, and is now open to receive visitors.

The Furniture is new, Rooms well ventilated, Bath Rooms commodious, Bowling Saloon and Billiard Room, with all the appliances requisite to comfort, are attached.

The grounds and surrounding mountain scenery are highly attractive. The Baths are bountifully supplied by crystal clear water from the Warm Springs—temperature 88 degrees—so long celebrated as efficacious in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC. Waters highly tonic, containing iron, etc., and one of the Springs is cathartic, as well as a powerful diuretic.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously consented to issue Excursion Tickets, by which the fare from Philadelphia to Huntingdon and return is $8 20.

Hacks kept at the Springs will connect with the trains, and will carry passengers from Huntingdon to the Springs and return.

Terms TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, or TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK, including use of Water and Baths. Reasonable deductions made for families and servants remaining during the season.

JACOB STARLEY, JR.,
PROPRIETOR.

WARM SPRINGS, Pa., June 29, 1867.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Colonel A. R. Chambers, Philadelphia.
Colonel Charles T. Matheys, Philadelphia.
L. T. Watson, Esq., President H. and B. T. R. R.
A. Herr Smith, Esq., Lancaster.
General D. R. Porter, Harrisburg. 7 2 6trp

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 23 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 233 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city

FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [7 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 16 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—18 springs, 25c.; 20 springs, 45c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FROM BOSTON.

Remarkable Will Cases.

BOSTON, July 7.—A few weeks since I gave an outline of the grounds for contesting the will of the late J. W. Trull, involving the sum of $1,000,000. At the time the will was offered for probate, B. R. Curtis and ex-Judge Thomas, the counsel who appeared in opposition to the document, on the ground that the deceased was influenced by one of the legatees at the time of the executing of it, gave notice that they would file the grounds of appeal against the decision of the Court—which was that it ought to be admitted. The matter is one that excites a good deal of attention in certain circles, and as the points involved will probably give rise to no small amount of litigation, I give a copy of the appeal in full, as follows:—

In the matter of the will of John W. Trull, late of said Newtown, in said county, deceased—

Elizabeth T. Eldridge, of said Newtown, widow, daughter of said deceased, and his sole heir at law, files her appeal from the decision of said Court, admitting said will to probate, to the supreme Judicial Court, and herewith files her reasons for appeal, as follows, to wit:—

1. That said Probate Court for the County of Middlesex had no jurisdiction in the matter of the probate of said will, the domicil of the said deceased at the time of his death having been in Boston, in the county of Suffolk.

2. That said paper purporting to be the last will and testament of the said John W. Trull, and offered for probate as such, was not duly executed and attested according to law.

3. That at the time when said paper writing purports to have been executed, the said John W. Trull was not of sound disposing mind and memory.

4. That said paper writing purporting to have been signed by said John W. Trull, and offered for probate as his last will and testament, was procured to be executed, if it was executed by said Trull, by the undue influence of John T. Heard, one of the legatees in said will, and named as one of the executors of and trustees under the same, or Almira, the wife of said John T. Heard, or of both said John T. Heard and said Almira.

5. That the paper writing aforesaid was executed by the undue influence of a person or persons to the appellant unknown.

6. That said paper writing offered for probate was procured to be executed, if it was executed by said Trull, by undue influence, persuasion, and importunity, which the said Trull, being then of weak and failing mind and memory, was unable to resist.

7. That the said paper writing offered for probate was executed by Trull, if it was executed by him, without understanding its contents and the effects of its provisions.

Dated this 19th day of June, in the year 1867.

ELIZABETH T. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. Trull was for many years a distiller in this city. T. R. Swertner, of Lowell, and a number of other eminent lawyers, are associated in support of the will.

In the case of the will of Jonathan Goddard, deceased in 1866, who left an estate of nearly half a million of dollars, and whose will was contested, an adjustment has been made by the parties in interest. All but $20,000 goes to his relatives.

The "Fat Contributor" on Accident Insurance.

The "Breakneck Accident Insurance Company" wrote to the "Fat Contributor," not long since, to work up a column or so of inducements for people to take out policies. This is the way he did it:—

Everybody should get insured against accidents. No matter if you belong to one of the "best of families"—accidents will happen in them.

Get a policy. The old proverb says, "Honesty is the best policy," but that was all before the Accident Insurance Company started. Now the best policy is a policy in the "Breakneck."

The other day a man in Chicago fell out of a fourth-story window. He had no insurance, and consequently was killed. Another man on the same day fell out with his wife. He was insured in the "Breakneck," and is ready to fall out again.

A woman driving a spirited horse in St. Louis was run away with. Being insured against accidents, she wasn't alarmed a bit, stopped the horse, and came back safe. Her policy running out, she neglected to renew it. Shortly after she was run away with again. Her husband's partner ran away with her this time, and she hasn't come back yet. Don't fail to renew your policy, particularly if it is in the "Breakneck."

At Dubuque, Iowa, a man was kicked by a horse. The horse wasn't insured, and he got kicked back.

Near Paris, Ky., a man while engaged in running a circular saw had his arms taken off. They consisted of a cavalry sabre and a double barrelled shot gun. The man who carried them off had an accident insurance—and he has'nt been caught yet.

In Philadelphia a man fell from the scaffold and broke his neck. If he had been insured in the "Breakneck," his sentence might have been commuted to "imprisonment for life." Why will men neglect these things?

Our agent at Penn Yan, New York, writes:—"One of our neighbors, whom I had solicited to take a policy, laughed at me for thinking he could not take care of himself. The very next day he fell from the roof of his house, and wasn't hurt a bit!"

In Utica, New York, a man accidentally got married. Being insured in the "Breakneck," he will receive $15 a week until he recovers.

A man was sentenced to solitary confinement for life in the Michigan State Prison. Policy in the "Breakneck" $15 a week as long as he is confined to his room.

A grey-headed old man was insured in the "Breakneck." The very next day he bought a bottle of hair dye—and dyed. His family received a handsome sum, on the blackboard.

Two cattle drovers started with a drove of cattle to New York. One had a policy, and the other had none. There was a collision, and the one who had a policy wasn't hurt a bit—and the other wasn't either. Insure in the "Breakneck."

Near Portland, Maine, a poor man fell from a loft and broke his neck. He received his insurance, $3000, from the "Breakneck," with which he was enabled to set himself up in business, and is now doing well.

Our agent at Cleveland, Ohio, writes:—"A lumber horse ran away with a bob-tailed wagon, and tipped the street over on to a small woman and six elderly children. The horse began to cry, and the wagon bled freely at the nose, but otherwise the street is doing well. No insurance."

A boiler exploded at Memphis, blowing the engineer into the air quite out of sight. He will receive $15 a day until he comes down again.

A hog drover in Mount Sterling, Ky., was very much hurt by a fall—fall in pork. No insurance.

A man ran away from Litchfield, Ill., to avoid paying his debts. He left a family (not being able to take them with him). No insurance.

A man accidentally fell from a steamer at New Orleans into the river. As he was sinking the third time he suddenly recollected that his policy in the "Breakneck" had expired. He then swam ashore, sought out the agent, and renewed his policy, and immediately returned to the river and sank the third time in a serene and tranquil manner. Insure before you are in surely.

A fellow took a drink of whisky at a saloon in Cincinnati. Suddenly recollecting that he had no insurance, he immediately took an emetic, and then he took out a policy in the "Breakneck." He now takes his drinks with impunity—if impunity treats.—*Cinn. Times.*

A New Conjuror.

There is a Chinese conjuror in Paris whose feats excel even those of the Japanese. *Galignani* says:—"A most astounding Chinese conjuror, Ling Loop, is to be seen at the Hippodrome, or the Chinese Theatre, at the Exhibition. He swallows a sword—long as 'Le sabre, le sabre, le sabre de mon pere,' or as the famed weapon which Alfred bids the knight cast into the shining levels of the Meer. What becomes of this epiglottis? Is his jugular vein made of *ex tripez*, or the coat of his stomach of caoutchouc? His must indeed be *dura ilia*, since they take thus quietly their conversion with a sword-sheath. Next he swallows eggs—after the sword an egg is a mere trifle. The shells, you will say—well, they might incommode us, but after the sword has been rammed down into his intestines by a thirty-pound shot, he does not stick at trifles. He smokes a cigarette, performs a variety of antics, and then, sure as eggs are eggs, proves Buffon to be wrong, that man is oviparous, by bringing them forth unbroken from some out-of-the-way corner in his inside. The *savans* and doctors admit that they are mystified. They have held their inquest on Ling Loop, and can find no scientific solution of the problem, and they broke up their conclave by subscribing to the very general opinion that he is the most astounding of all possible conjurors."

—"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller; "I'm obliged to work for it."

FINANCIAL

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 3 STATE TREASURER.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 2m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 22 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s---SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 22 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

YIELDING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable quarterly, free from Tax, for sale in sums to suit, at 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

BACON & WARDER,
6 27 thatuct* NO. 218½ WALNUT ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thatu3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 2 No. 1152 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
10 3 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freights, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	66,660·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,537·28
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer, 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Sonder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	948,718·78
Premiums	1,205,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t123]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Ring,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,367·83.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welch,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
6 22 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for excavating a channel way through a shoal near lower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.

The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be for actual amount of matter removed and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.

The average haul will not exceed 1½ miles.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M. on the 11th day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
7 3 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SHIPPING.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER,

Advertised for SATURDAY, 6th inst., will be detained until WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

Freight is now being received at her wharf, the second below Spruce street.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
7 5 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 13
ETNA.....Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 27

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First Cabin	$110	Steerage, $70
To London	115	To London, 75
To Paris	125	To Paris, 85

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $80. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
6 7 1 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.
1 1 Or to THOS. T. STEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ——, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 25] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 18

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $60 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canals, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Bands at the Hotels — Arrival of the Yacht Delaware.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 8, 1867.

This has been the most lively day of the season. The bands played, for the first time, during the dinner hours, at the Columbia House and Congress Hall. There was an unusually large number of arrivals to-day, and the hotel clerks were all kept busy.

The arrival of the Society of S. N. and S. in the yacht Delaware, from Philadelphia, under command of Captain Kean, created quite a little sensation of a pleasant nature. They left Philadelphia on Saturday night, July 6, for Cape May, and intend to extend their excursion to Long Branch, Boston, Newport, and Portland. They intend to remain here until Wednesday, and while here will be the guests of the Columbia House. To-night they attend the hop at Congress Hall. The following is a list of the officers and crew of the yacht Delaware:—Captain, Theodore Fitler Davis; Sailing Master, A. P. Schoneman; Chaplain, J. S. Frank; Steward, L. Somers; Crew—J. S. Hart, H. Phillips, L. Pottsdamer, N. Strauss, S. Heilbrum, J. Dreyfaus, and H. L. Strauss.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

Grand Review on the 17th Instant.

Wednesday, July 17, has been fixed upon as the day for the grand review of the British navy before the Sultan at Spithead. The London *Post* says:—"The spectacle will be one of greater interest than any ordinary review of the naval strength of England. It is the object of the Government to make it, as far as possible, an historical event, showing the changes which have taken place in our navy since the introduction of iron plates in the defense of the sides of our men-of-war. The Victoria and the Duncan will recall to our memories the time when our confidence was reposed in the finest specimen of wooden screw vessels which our shipbuilders could produce, and which, perhaps, on this occasion see their last commission; while the Warrior will exhibit our first attempt at the construction of an iron-plated line-of-battle ship. Each modification of our system of building will be illustrated by a specimen of the plans adopted at different times; and the new turret-ship and armored gunboats of the latest construction will have representatives in the fleet. Thus the review will not only form a scene of interest to those who have the good fortune to see it, but it will also be a most valuable display of the progress the British Government has made in securing the efficiency of the fleet." The iron-clads to be reviewed are as follows:—

Names.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse power.
Minotaur	26	6621	1350
Achilles	26	6121	1250
Lord Clyde	23	4067	1000
Bellerophon	14	4270	1000
Warrior	32	6109	1250
Black Prince	41	6109	1250
Valiant	24	4063	800
Va...	6	2372	800
Pallas, sovereign, turret			
Royal Sa... ret ship	5	3765	600
Prince Albert, tu...	4	2537	500
Wivern, turret ship	4	1899	350
Research	4	1253	200
Viper, twin screw	2	757	160
Vixen, twin screw	4	754	150
Waterwitch, hydraulic propelled	4	777	167

The iron-clad squadron consists of screw frigates, three screw turret ships, one screw sloop, two twin screw gun vessels, and one hydraulic propelled gun vessel, carrying altogether 219 guns, 51,454 tons measurement of hull, and propelled by a nominal engine power of 10,837 horses. The unarmored squadron consists of one screw three-decker, eight screw two-deckers, six screw frigates, one screw corvette, one paddle corvette, one paddle sloop, two screw sloops, and 12 screw gunboats, carrying altogether 956 guns on a tonnage of 54,549, propelled by a nominal engine power of 12,750 horses. Grand totals:—Number of vessels, 47; number of guns, 1175; tonnage, 106,000; nominal power of engines, 23,087 horses.

ITEMS FROM FOREIGN FILES.

Klapka, Kossuth, and George.

A letter from Pesth in the Paris *Patrie* has the subjoined:—

"Klapka, the defender of Comorn, is at present here. The part taken by that General in the Hungarian war will not have been forgotten. He returns here without any feeling of jealousy or personal ambition, and avoids the curiosity of the people as much as Kossuth courts it. There is scarcely a shop window without a portrait of the ex-Dictator. These are of three sorts—first, Kossuth as a student, the countenance bearing already a serious cast; the second as Dictator, with the cheeks hollow and the look fixed, seeming to say, 'Admire me;' and the third as an exile, with the upper portion of the forehead bald, the beard long, the eyes without fire, and the physiognomy appearing to seek to represent moral suffering.

"'Do you sell many of those portraits?' I asked a printseller. 'Very few,' he replied; 'Kossuth nowexcites but little interest among us. He was always prouder than the most haughty magnate, and even abroad he turned his back on such of his countrymen as did not salute him with the title of excellency. In fact, we have now a king, and the days of dictatorships are past.' 'And Georgey?'

"'Oh!' said the tradesman, 'never mention his name; were the ocean to separate his house from the rest of Hungary, he could not be more isolated than he really is.' Klapka, in speaking of him, truly said, 'Georgey is a Spartan by education; a stoic, or rather a cynic, by temper and habits; a stranger to the ideal, and believing only in the reality; unpolished also he is, detesting forms, and abhorring the rhetoric and flourish of the revolutionary literature. For him the mysterious power of Kossuth was only an insupportable imposture.' Of the three men—Kossuth, Georgey, and Klapka—the last is the only one that may still emerge from his obscurity. The others are dead to Hungary."

Population of Prussia.

The following figures are from the last Prussian census, taken in 1864:—

There were, at that time, in round numbers, 19,250,000 inhabitants, or 763,000 more than in 1861. Of these, 12,700,000 were Protestants (being 438,000 more than in 1861), and 7,200,000 Catholics (being an increase of 294,000); in other words, the increase among Protestants was 3·38 per cent., and among Catholics 4·45 per cent. In the year 1864 there were 479,000 births among the Protestants, while there were 302,500 among Catholics, in spite of there being 6706 priests devoted to celibacy, and 5259 religious of both sexes. Further, out of the 479,000 births among Protestants, 47,960 were illegitimate, while of the 302,500 births among Catholics, only 16,500 were illegitimate. This great difference is maintained thus through the different provinces. Thus the proportion of illegitimate births in Brandenburg was 12·05 per cent. among Protestants and 8·40 among Catholics; Schleswig, 10·35 against 10·07; Pomerania, 10·35 against 9·31; Saxony, 10·35 against 6·05; Prussia, 9·67 against 7·45, and so on.

Amount of Food Consumed in Paris.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce has just published some interesting statistics relative to the amount of food consumed in the metropolis:—The amount of beef and mutton consumed annually in Paris is valued at 153,000,000 francs, and that of bread 95,000,000. A larger amount is, however, expended on wine, which is set down at 192,000,000 francs. The consumption of beer, notwithstanding this large expenditure on wine, is greatly on the increase; last year it amounted to 11,000,000 francs. The consumption of chocolate is also largely increasing; its annual value now amounts to 16,000,000 francs. Another favorite article of food is pastry. There are in Paris 622 pastry cooks, whose gross receipts amount yearly to upwards of 21,000,000 francs. Besides this, 104,000,000 francs are spent every year by the Parisians in restaurants.

Some Novel Statistics.

Some eccentric person has been investigating the subject of decorations. He states that one thousand eight hundred Belgians wear decorations of the order of Leopold, and that sixty-four thousand Frenchmen wear decorations of the Legion of Honor. The proportion of the decorated to the undecorated is in Belgium one to sixty six, and in France one to one hundred and sixty-six. His conclusion is that any one who has a *penchant* for ribbons will prefer Belgium to France as a place of residence.

Reappearance of Cholera in Europe.

The *British Medical Journal* states that the cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in some parts of France. Official reports likewise state that it has raged in the Province of Lombardy ever since the beginning of February. It is also reported on the coast of the Adriatic.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Applicant for the Postmastership—Progress of Registration.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—J. M. G. Parker, who was appointed and served as Postmaster in this city during the reign of the Butler dynasty, has gone forward to Washington as a radical applicant for that position. Report has it that something like a year ago Mr. Parker went forward with papers representing himself as a gentleman of conservative stamp and a strong supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy, and asking for the same office.

It is rumored, and very likely with truth, that General Sheridan is to be married at an early day to Miss Foster, daughter of the late Judge Foster, and proprietress of one of the finest plantations on Bayou Teche.

The registration is still progressing rapidly in this State. The negroes outnumber the whites about two to one on the voting list. About one-third of the white applications have on the average been rejected, while the rejections have been about one-twentieth of the blacks. In this city, with a white population of two hundred thousand and a negro population of seventy thousand, the number of white voters is hardly equal to that of negroes registered.

The rumor which has prevailed on the streets for a couple of days that General Sheridan would soon depose the members of the Common Council and the remaining city officials, on the ground of insubordination, needs confirmation, though the order may be issued at an early day.

Death of a Brave Old Soldier.

The Boston papers announce the death at Bradford, Mass., of Lieutenant John Mills, United States Army, at the age of seventy-seven. The deceased entered the service when a lad of eighteen years (in 1808), making him the oldest soldier in the service. He served under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, and was among the prisoners captured by the British General Brock in 1812. Lieutenant Mills also participated in the Florida war in 1835–6, and throughout the entire Mexican campaigns. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was Fife-Major in the First Infantry, then stationed in Texas. Perceiving that General Twiggs intended to surrender the forces in that State, the deceased, with two companies of his regiment, made their escape, and arrived safely in Washington. In 1865 he was retired from the service with the rank and pay of a lieutenant in the regular service, and from that time resided in Bradford.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 1 28 rp

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.

OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuthsstmrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuthsstmrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 2tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,

VICHY,

SEIDLITZ,

SARATOGA, ETC

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.

Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS

HATS,

FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

RIBBONS

BRIDAL WREATHS,

LACES,

ORNAMENTS,

FRAMES

ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstusm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1 25.

Freight will be received until 6·30 A. M.

7 5 6t O. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 6 6t

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,

6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.

BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.

LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.

BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.

SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.

LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,

PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstusmrp) No. 828 ARCH STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Fine Lace Hdkfs, from auction, bargain.

Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.

Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.

Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.

Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.

White Piques, 50c.

Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.

Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs, cheap.

Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.

Linen Fans below Importers' prices.

Table Linens, 43, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.

Linen Napkins, Towels Doyliles, etc.

Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.

Plain Linens, 25 cents.

Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.

Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.

Domet Flannels, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.

Black and White Balmorals, $1.

Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

1000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 25c.

500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50c.

200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.

Ladies' Tucked Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.

Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.

Ladies' and Gents' Summer Undervests.

Just opened 50 dozen Gents' Summer Undervests a 85c., worth $1·25.

Cambric Edgings and Insertings.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Just opened a new lot of Paris Silk Fans, from auction, at less than importers' prices.

A large assortment of Linen Fans.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, Shirred Muslins.

Figured Swiss Muslins, Striped and Plaid Muslins.

Victoria Lawns.

Swiss Muslins, soft finish.

Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

Spanish Mantle Linens, yard wide, 37½ and 45c.

Linen Huckaback and Linen Birds-eye by the yard

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Fast-color Chintzes, 12½, 16, and 18c.

French Lawns, fast colors, 25, 28, and 30c

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

WHITE LINEN DUCK

Of the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

All grades and weights White Linen Duck.

All grades and weights Brown Linen Duck.

Linen Drills, good qualities, only 37 cents up.

Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 cents up.

Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up.

BLACK HERNANI OR IRON BERAGE.

A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold price of 65 cents.

Also, the two yards wide, in large mesh, at reduced prices.

40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines.

8-4 White Tamartine, Lupin's make.

37 cent Black Ground Figured English Grenadine.

37 cent White Ground English Grenadine.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, extra cheap.

COLORED ALPACAS AND GOAT'S HAIR,

FOR SUITS.

A fair assortment still on hand of good colorings, and at moderate prices. [1 2 stuthsp

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS

TO BE

MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,

6 21 tfsp) No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,

GREY DO.

PURPLE DO.

WHITE DO.

GRIS PELE DO.

STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstusm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—N. E. ARCH AMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 28, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·62; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·87; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·25; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2160 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($2000) in cash.

5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
Special Partner.

6 4 tuSw*

MANN'S PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER AND BOOKS.

My patent for this paper (which expired July 11, 1850) has been extended for seven years from that date.

I have been informed that certain parties have attempted an infringement on said patent, by making selling, or using this Paper.

Notice is hereby given that lawful measures will be taken to protect myself against all persons who may manufacture or offer for sale such Paper.

7 6 stuth3t WILLIAM MANN, Philadelphia.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

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At 10 o'clock, at No. 1922 Mount Vernon street, will be sold the balance of Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano-forte, by Steinmetz; superior hair cloth parlor furniture; large centre tables, Tennessee marble tops; also, chamber, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture.

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